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ABSTRACT

Project About Face is a joint effort of the Memphis-Shelby County Juvenile Court, Youth Services, Inc., the Naval Air Station at Millington, Correctional Counseling, Inc., and the Bureau of Educational Research Services at Memphis State University. The project's goal is to implement a correctional education and training program that reduces juvenile recidivism rates. Participants (male juvenile offenders) spend 8 weeks in the residential phase (involving structured living, counseling, and academics) and attend counseling groups during 6 months of aftercare. All participants were administered the Stanford Achievement Test at the beginning and end of the program's residential phase. Physical conditioning was assessed at the same intervals. The Life Purpose Questionnaire, the Short Sensation-Seeking Scale, the MacAndrew Test, and the Defining Issues Test were administered three times. All educational and physical variables have increased significantly. About 72 percent of all participants in Groups 1-11 (N=162) satisfactorily completed the program. About 50 percent of all participants either committed subsequent offenses or violated program conditions. The short-term recidivism rate for participants satisfactorily discharged out of the program for 6 months was 25.8 percent. When participants did recidivate, they were charged with less severe offenses than preprogram offenses. Program assessment continues. Included are an abstract, a list of 19 references, and four appendices containing group schedules, a charge-severity index, data logs, and test results by group. (MLH)

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REDUCING RECIDIVISM IN JUVENILE OFFENDERS: PROJECT ABOUT FACE'S EDUCATIONAL IMPACT

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Abstract

Project About Face is a joint effort on the part of the Memphis-Shelby County Juvenile Court; Youth Services, Inc.; the Naval Air Station at Millington; Correctional Counseling, Inc.; and the Bureau of Educational Research Services at Memphis State University. The goals of the project are to implement a program of education and training that is correctional in nature and reduces juvenile recidivism rates.

Two hundred fifty-five (255) male juvenile offenders have entered the program to date. Participants spend eight weeks during the residential phase involved in structured daily living, counseling, and academics. Participants attend counseling groups during the six months of aftercare. Later groups will spend twelve weeks in the residential phase.

All participants were administered the *Stanford Achievement Test* at the beginning and end of the program's residential phase. Physical conditioning was assessed at the same intervals. The *Life Purpose Questionnaire*, the *Short Sensation-Seeking Scale*, the *MacAndrew Test*, and the *Defining Issues Test* were administered three times: a pretest and two posttests. Second posttests were given at the end of the aftercare phase.

All educational and physical variables have increased significantly. Life purpose significantly increased, then slightly decreased. Sensation-seeking decreased slightly, then significantly increased. At-riskness for addiction significantly increased, then significantly decreased. Approval-seeking consistently and significantly decreased, while law and order slightly increased, then significantly decreased. Authoritarianism slightly decreased, then significantly increased. The validity of participants' responses to the *Defining Issues Test* significantly decreased then slightly increased.

Approximately 72% of all participants in Groups 1-11 (N = 162) satisfactorily (successfully or conditionally) completed the program. Approximately 50% of all participants either committed subsequent offenses or violated conditions of the program. The short-term recidivism rate for successfully and conditionally discharged participants who have been out of the program for six months (Groups 1-7; N = 105) was 25.8%. When participants did recidivate, they were charged with less severe offenses than they were prior to the program.

As the remaining participants complete the program, the work to construct a profile of participants that would most benefit from an alternative correctional program will begin. Long-term follow-up will be essential to adequately assess the lasting effects of Project About Face.

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Introduction

The primary objective of Project About Face, a program of Youth Services, Inc., is to reduce the rate of recidivism among juvenile offenders assigned to the program by the Juvenile Court of Memphis-Shelby County, Tennessee. Another objective is to establish a profile of the type of offender who would be most likely to benefit from the academic, physical training, and Moral Reconation Therapy (MRT; Little & Robinson, 1988) components of the project.

As of this date, 255 juveniles in 18 groups have been admitted to the program on the basis of their conviction for offenses related to the manufacture, distribution, and/or sale of cocaine. The group schedules for entry and completion (***Appendix A***) show that the 16 groups analyzed in this report will have completed the program (residential and aftercare phases) by January, 1993.

Data Collection

Data were gathered from two major sources: (1) information supplied by the Memphis-Shelby County Juvenile Court (MSCJC) and (2) instruments administered by personnel from Correctional Counseling, Inc., and by staff of Project About Face.

The development of the testing plan and the academic program received major attention during the initial period of project operation. Feedback for refining the approaches to teaching and training was essential in establishing more appropriate and meaningful protocols for subsequent groups. In fact, changes were quickly identified and accomplished so that the pilot phase of the project was over by the beginning of the second group's initial day of the residential phase. Refinement of procedures and instructional strategies has been a continuous feature of the project, verified by verbal communication to the Memphis State University evaluators and by on-site observation by the evaluators of group activities and records at random times.

Juvenile Court Data Sources

Several sources of information were available at the Juvenile Court for each person selected for the program. These data sources were the following: (1) *Social Data Report* (JC-136A and JC-136B) - demographic data; (2) *Complaint and Disposition Sheet* (JC-178) - history of program participants, their siblings, and their parents; (3) *Visit and Contact Sheet* (JC-177) - results of

conferences with counselors, including the circumstances of the complaints; (4) *Psychological Report* - narrative report on each student, which includes results of the *Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test-Revised* (*PPVT-R*; Dunn & Dunn, 1981); (5) *School Record* (JC-160) - record of the school achievement of each student; (6) *Youth Profile Interview* (*YPI*; Severy, 1979) - psychosocial assessment record; (7) *Urine Drug Screen* - a record of either the absence or presence of drugs; and (8) *Juvenile Information System Record Access* (*JISRA*) and MSCJC charge codes, used to construct a charge severity index (see ***Appendix B***). Data from these sources were recorded on the demographic record form in ***Appendix C***.

Instruments/Assessment Procedures

Instruments used by personnel from Correctional Counseling, Inc., in counseling activities included the following:

1. The *Life Purpose Questionnaire* (*LPQ*; Hablas & Hutzell, 1982) estimates an individual's perceived purpose in life. The test yields scores from 0-20, with higher scores showing a greater perceived purpose in life. Typical inmate life purpose scale scores on pretests indicate a mean of 10.8 with a standard deviation of 4.3.
2. The *Short Sensation-Seeking Scale* (*Short SSS*; Madsen, Das, Bogen, & Grossman, 1987) measures hedonistic risk-taking orientation. The scores range from 0-10, and the test correlates with measures of antisocial personality. Higher scores suggest increased risk-taking. The scale has a mean of 5.12 and a standard deviation of 1.82.
3. The *MacAndrew Test (MAC*; MacAndrew, 1965) measures the severity of at-riskness for substance abuse. The test score range is 0-52 with a cutoff score for at-risk of 27-30, depending on the type of program. The range is typically 22-39 with a mean of 31.03 and a standard deviation of 3.94.
4. The *Defining Issues Test* (*DIT*; Rest, 1986) measures levels of moral reasoning. It yields percentile scores (converted to normal curve equivalents, or NCEs, for statistical use) indicating an individual's reasoning at different moral stages based on five of Kohlberg's (1980) six stages of moral reasoning: *Stage 2* - backscratching, *Stage 3* - approval-

seeking, *Stage 4* - law and order, *Stage 5* - social contract, and *Stage 6* - ethics. The *DIT* also utilizes three scales: *Scale A* - authoritarian, *Scale M* - validity, and *Scale P* - principled thought (*Stage 5* + *Stage 6*).

The *Stanford Achievement Test* (*SAT*; Madden, Gardner, Rudman, Karlsen, & Merwin, 1973) was administered by the staff of Project About Face. The test was used to determine the grade level at which each individual was performing in the areas of vocabulary, spelling, English, comprehension, and mathematics. A physical training assessment was conducted by project personnel to measure time for a 1.5 mile run, number of sit-ups, and number of pull-ups.

Test data were collected for each group at the beginning of the residential phase of the project (pretest) and at the end of the residential phase (posttest 1). The second posttest administrations occurred at the end of the aftercare phase. Test data were recorded on a form used as a permanent record for each participant (see ***Appendix C***), including space for name, file number, cohort group, designations for tests (pretest, posttest 1, and posttest 2), education scores, physical training performance, counseling assessments, and behavioral adjustments. This report includes all demographic data available on the participants in Groups 1-16 (N = 232). Rearrest data from the six-month follow-up are available for Groups 1-7 (N = 105) only.

Analysis of Data

Profile Data

All program participants were male. Most participants were African-American; only two Caucasians have entered the program (see ***Table 1***). The median age was 16 years. Most were in school and in the ninth grade when selected for the program. More than two-thirds of the participants lived in single-parent households and most had two siblings. Participants averaged more than four legal complaints prior to entering the program, which accounts for over one-half of all family legal complaints. Approximately three-quarters received Aid For Dependent Children, and slightly more than one-half were known to welfare.

Table 1
Characteristics of All Participants (ALL) and
Successful Non-recidivists (SNR)

VARIABLE		N	ALL	N	SNR
MEDIAN AGE		232	16	34	16
ETHNICITY	African-American	232	99.1%	34	100.0%
	Caucasian		1.9%		0.0%
IN SCHOOL	Yes	216	84.1%	29	89.7%
	No		15.9%		10.3%
MEDIAN GRADE		216	9th	34	10th
MEAN *PPVT-R* STANDARD SCORE		169	66.9	22	65.0
HOUSEHOLD	Single Parent	225	69.8%	34	61.8%
	Other Relative		17.3%		11.8%
	Two Parents		10.2%		17.6%
	Parent & Step-parent		1.8%		8.8%
	Other Non-relative		0.9%		0.0%
MEAN NUMBER OF SIBLINGS		197	2.8	28	3.7
AID FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN	Yes	50	78.0%	10	40.0%
	No		22.0%		60.0%
KNOWN TO WELFARE	Yes	139	56.1%	12	41.7%
	No		43.9%		58.3%
MEAN PRIOR PARTICIPANT COMPLAINTS		231	4.8	34	3.3
MEAN PRIOR FAMILY COMPLAINTS		231	8.2	34	5.0
TEST FOR COCAINE METABOLITES	Negative	229	90.4%	34	91.2%
	Positive		9.6%		8.8%
TEST FOR CANNABANOIDS	Negative	229	77.3%	34	73.5%
	Positive		22.7%		26.5%
MEAN BEHAVIORAL ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE PROGRAM					
	Merits earned	206	2,407.3	30	2,921.5
	Merits spent		1,391.7		1,831.9
	Demerits		443.0		486.8

Standard scores on the *PPVT-R* (standardized mean = 100; standard deviation = 15) yielded a sample mean of 66.9. This places the average participant more than two standard deviations below the standardized mean and at the first percentile, suggesting extremely poor receptive vocabulary.

Analyses of variance revealed that participants known to welfare had significantly lower receptive vocabulary ($F = 4.67, p = .033$) than those not known to welfare (64.4 and 69.1, respectively). Families of those not known to welfare had a significantly lower number of legal complaints ($F = 12.94, p = .000$) than families of those known to welfare. *YPI* results suggest that participants from single parent households reported significantly less household structure ($F = 4.45, p = .005$), more isolation ($F = 4.51, p = .012$), and more independence ($F = 7.33, p = .001$) from their parent or guardian. Participants from households designated "other" (e.g., grandparent, aunt, guardian, non-relative) were less likely to label themselves delinquent ($F = 5.39, p = .005$) and more likely to feel personally adequate ($F = 5.68, p = .004$) than participants from single or dual parent households.

Participants who successfully completed the program without any incidents and who remained "clean" at least six months after the program were likely to be 16-years-old and in the tenth grade. A larger proportion of these participants came from dual parent households, had more siblings, and were less likely to be receiving welfare or Aid For Dependent Children benefits. Successful non-recidivists and their families had fewer prior legal complaints.

Test Data

T-tests were performed on pretest and posttest 1 data for Groups 1-16. Pretest, posttest 1, and posttest 2 data were analyzed for Groups 1-11 only. Oneway analyses of variance were performed using all tests as dependent variables and tested the main effects of type of household, welfare status, program status, and rearrest status. Multivariate analyses will be performed as more participants complete the program and subsequent follow-up phases. Test results for individual groups are detailed in ***Appendix D***.

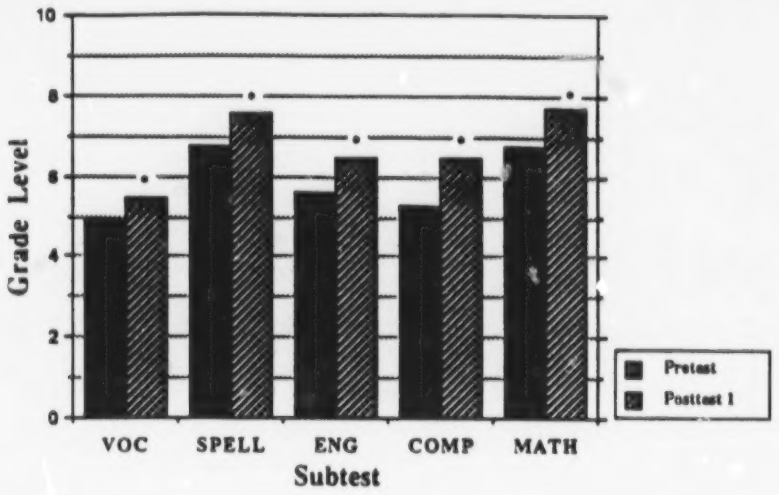
Participants significantly increased on all areas of the *SAT*. These results are presented in ***Figure 1.*** Participants also performed significantly better on the physical tasks (see ***Figures 2 and 3***). Second posttests were not administered for the educational or physical training components of the program, and participants in Group 1 were not administered second posttests for any variable.

LPQ scores increased significantly on posttest 1, but decreased on posttest 2 to a level relatively equal to the pretest (see ***Figure 4***). Participants slightly decreased *Short SSS* scores on posttest 1, but became significantly more risk-taking by the time posttest 2 was administered (see ***Figure 5***). At-riskness for addiction, as measured by the *MAC*, significantly increased on posttest 1, then significantly decreased on posttest 2 (see ***Figure 6***). Percentiles (normal curve equivalents) from the *DIT* suggest that participants significantly decreased approval-seeking (*Stage 3*) tendencies on posttest 1 (see ***Figure 7***). Posttest 2 scores significantly decreased as well. Law and order (*Stage 4*) tendencies increased on posttest 1, and then significantly decreased on posttest 2. Authoritarianism (*Scale A*) decreased slightly on posttest 1, but significantly increased on posttest 2. The validity (*Scale M*) of the participants' responses to the *DIT* significantly decreased on posttest 1, but slightly increased on posttest 2. No significant changes were observed for any other stages or scales.

An analysis of variance revealed that *SAT* vocabulary scores differed significantly between welfare and non-welfare participants ($F = 7.59$, $p = .007$), with those known to welfare scoring almost one full grade level below other participants. No other variable revealed significant effects, though participants living in households designated as "other" consistently performed better than participants from single parent and two parent households on all educational variables. With the exceptions of *Stage 4* and *Scale A*, all *DIT* stages and scales were consistently lower for those known to welfare.

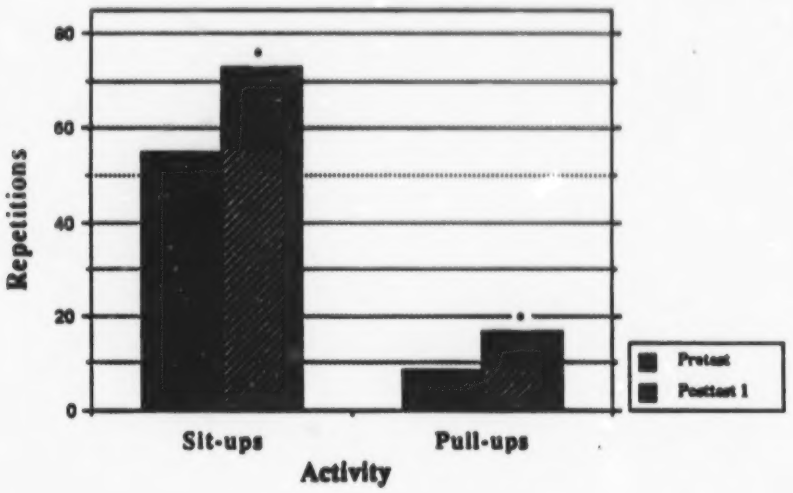
The number of participants who have completed aftercare and follow-up is not sufficient to allow more complex analyses regarding initial rearrest, such as the interaction between type of charge and type of household. Future analyses will attempt to study such multivariate effects.

Figure 1
Stanford Achievement Test Grade Levels for Groups 1-16



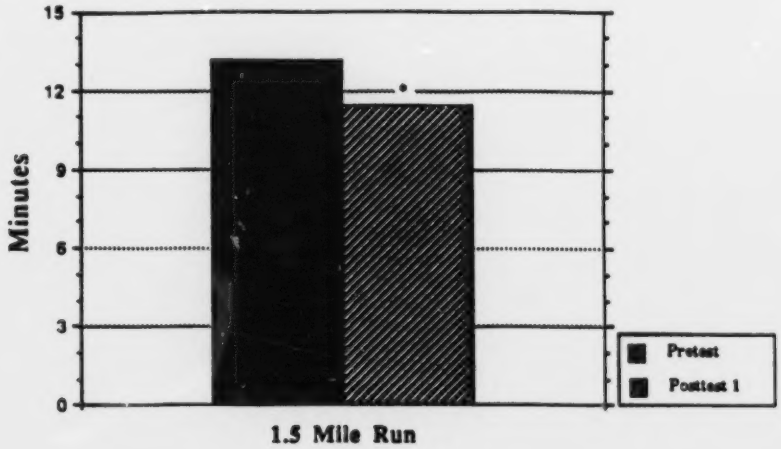
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); VOC = vocabulary; SPELL = spelling; ENG = English; COMP = comprehension; MATH = mathematics; N = 213.

Figure 2
Sit-up and Pull-up Repetitions for Groups 1-16



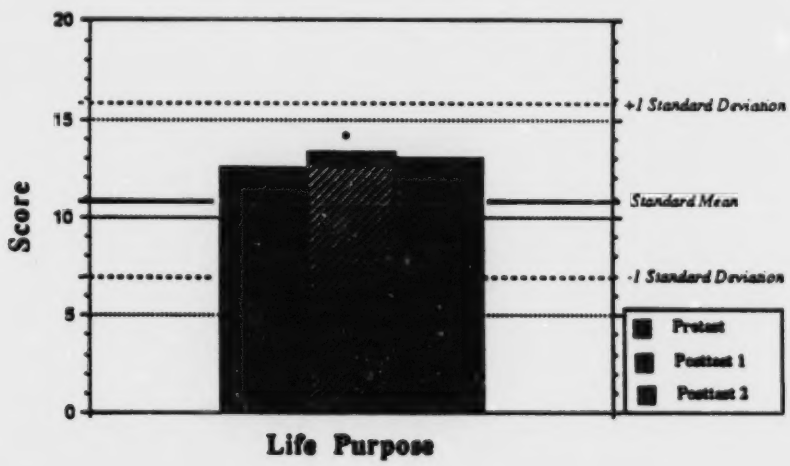
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); For Sit-ups and Pull-ups, N = 212.

Figure 3
Time to Complete 1.5 Mile Run for Groups 1-16



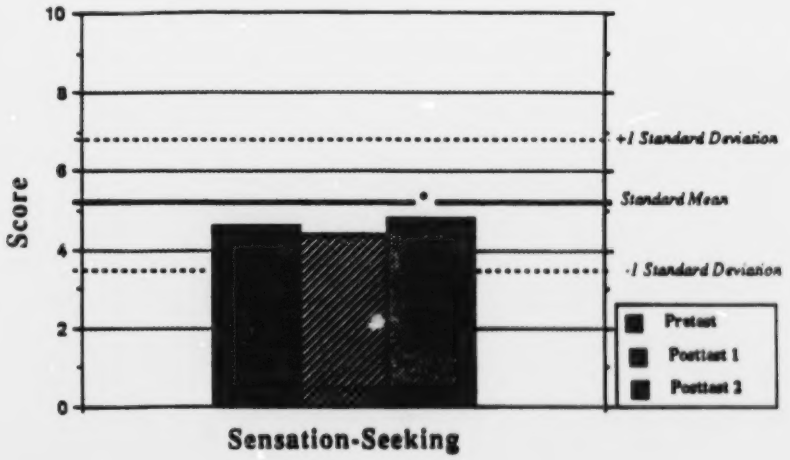
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); N = 189.

Figure 4
Life Purpose Questionnaire Scores for Groups 1-11



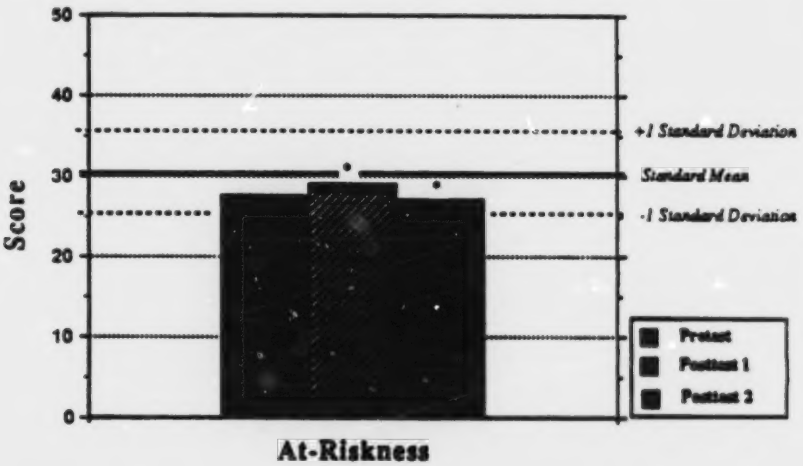
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); For Pretest-Posttest 1 comparison, N = 153; For Pretest-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 93; For Posttest 1-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 92.

Figure 5
Short Sensation-Seeking Scale Scores for Groups 1-11



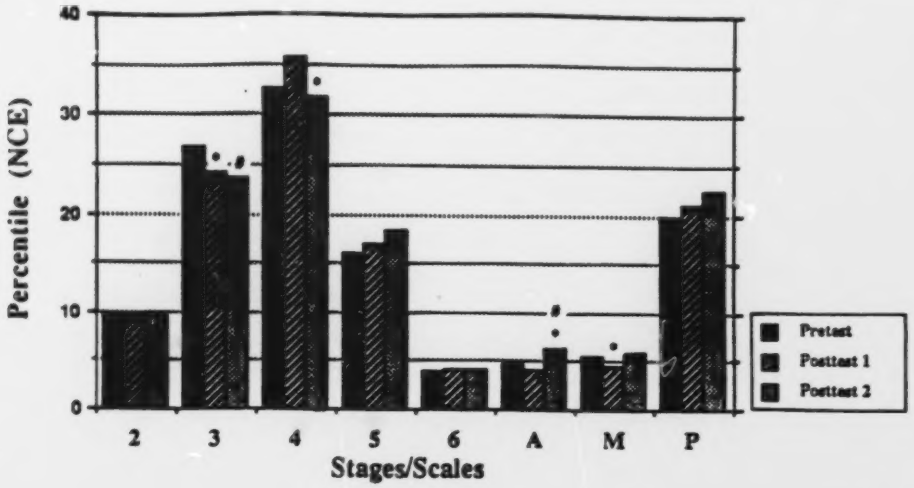
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); For Pretest-Posttest 1 comparison, N = 148; For Pretest-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 87; For Posttest 1-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 90.

Figure 6
MacAndrew Test Scores for Groups 1-11



Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); For Pretest-Posttest 1 comparison, N = 152; For Pretest-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 91; For Posttest 1-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 92.

Figure 7
Defining Issues Test Percentiles (NCEs) for Groups 1-11



Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; 2 = backscratching; 3 = approval-seeking; 4 = law & order; 5 = social contract; 6 = ethics; A = authoritarianism; M = validity; P = principled thought; For Pretest-Posttest 1 comparison, N = 147; For Pretest-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 89; For Posttest 1-Posttest 2 comparison, N = 89.

Retention and Attrition

Retention and attrition data are presented in ***Table 2***. Participants who completed the program without incident (successful) represented over 34% of all participants. Another 37% experienced some difficulty (conditional), yet still completed the program. Almost 72% of all program participants satisfactorily completed the program (i.e., successfully or conditionally).

Analyses of variance performed with program status as an independent variable produced no significant results. Incidents occurring during the program are detailed in ***Table 3***. Approximately one-third (N = 56) of all participants (N = 162) in Groups 1-11 became involved in some incident during the program. Over 98% of these incidents occurred during aftercare. Most incidents during the program were misdemeanors of a minor nature. One-fifth of incidents involved drugs. Less than 10% were violent or sex offenses. The mean number of days without incident during the program for violators was 107.0 (range, 8-212), which is approximately 3.7 months. Violators were involved in a mean of 1.6 incidents during the program.

Table 2
Retention and Attrition for Groups 1-11

Status	N	Percent
Successful	**56**	**34.6**
Conditional	**60**	**37.0**
Rearrest	25	15.4
Failed urinalysis	15	9.3
Warning letter	11	6.8
Non-compliance	5	3.1
Other	3	1.9
Returned to court	1	0.6
Unsuccessful	**46**	**28.4**
Rearrest	26	16.0
Other	15	9.3
Aggressive behavior	3	1.9
Elopement	1	0.6
Inappropriate referral	1	0.6
Totals:	**162**	**100.0**

Note. Data include those participants whose groups completed aftercare as of 7/24/92.

Table 3
Incidents During the Residential and Aftercare Phases for Groups 1-11

	Misdemeanor	Felony	Other	Totals	Percent
Other	15	2	27	44	46.3
Drug	1	18	0	19	20.0
Traffic	12	0	0	12	12.6
Property	1	8	0	9	9.5
Violent	3	4.5*	0	7.5	7.9
Alcohol	2	0	0	2	2.1
Sex	1	0.5*	0	1.5	1.6
Totals:	**35**	**33**	**27**	**95**	**100.0**
Percent:	**36.8**	**34.7**	**28.4**	**100.0**	

Note. * Aggravated rape is classified as both a violent and a sex felony; Charges include all incidents occurring during the program for groups completing aftercare as of 7/24/92; Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding; For frequencies of individual charges, see *Appendix B*; N = 56.

Recidivism

Post-program charge data are detailed in ***Table 4***. Only those participants whose groups completed the six-month follow-up (Post 6) by 9/20/92 (Groups 1-7; N = 105) were included in the recidivism data. Recidivists are defined as those participants, successfully or conditionally discharged from the program, who are charged with any offense within the designated follow-up period. Seventeen participants, out of a total of 66 who successfully (or conditionally) completed the program, have recidivated during the first six months of follow-up. Therefore, the short-term recidivism rate is 25.8%, with a mean of 2.0 charges per recidivist.

Recidivists were charged with more misdemeanors than felonies. Drug-related charges represented approximately15% of all charges against recidivists. The mean number of days without incident or arrest was 82.1 (range, 11-164), or about 2.8 months. Compared to charges six months prior to the program (Pre 6), the overall (N = 105) mean charge score significantly decreased (t = -13.81, p = .000) during the six-month follow-up period (see ***Figure 8***). Participants who did recidivate (N = 17) were charged with less severe offenses than they were prior to entering the program (Pre 6 = 18.8, Post 6 = 15.7), though these differences were not found to be significant. Recidivists' mean Post 6 charge score was significantly lower than the mean Pre 6 charge score for all participants in Groups 1-7 (z = -1.75, p = .04). Participants from single or dual parent households had significantly lower charge scores (F = 3.31, p = .038) six months following the program than those from household designated as "other."

Findings

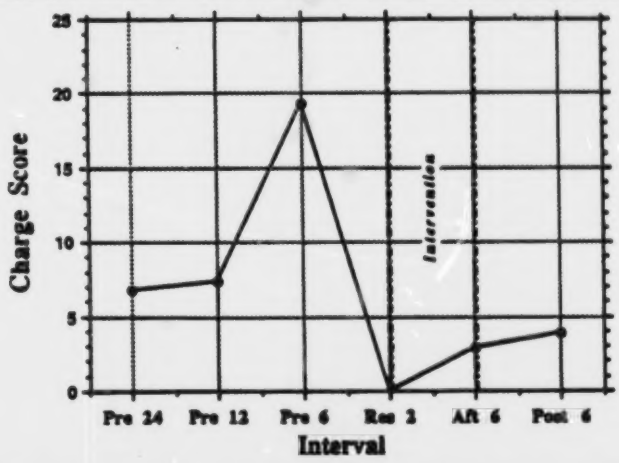
All educational and physical variables have increased significantly. Relative educational strengths were spelling and mathematics; the primary educational weakness was vocabulary. At-riskness for addiction significantly decreased on posttest 2. Authoritarianism significantly increased on the second posttest. Though not significant, increases in social contract and principled thought have been consistent.

Table 4
Charges Against Recidivists During Six-Month Follow-up for Groups 1-7

	Misdemeanor	Felony	Other	Totals	Percent
Other	10	2	5	17	50.0
Traffic	5	0	0	5	14.7
Drug	0	5	0	5	14.7
Violent	1	2	0	3	8.8
Property	0	2	0	2	5.9
Alcohol	1	0	0	1	2.9
Sex	1	0	0	1	2.9
Totals:	18	11	5	34	100.0
Percent:	52.9	32.4	14.7	100.0	

Note. Charges include all incidents involving those participants successfully or conditionally discharged from the program during a six-month period (Post 6) immediately following aftercare; Data were taken from groups completing the six-month follow-up as of 9/20/92; Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding; For frequencies of specific charges, see ***Appendix B***; N = 17.

Figure 8
Charge Score Trends for Groups 1-7



Note. Pre 24 = 24 months prior to the program; Pre 12 = 12 months prior to the program; Pre 6 = 6 months prior to the program, Res 2 = 2 month residential; Aft 6 = 6 months of aftercare; Post 6 = 6 months of aftercare; Data were taken from groups which completed six month follow-up (Post 6) by 9/20/92; Charge scores were calculated by adding weighted values derived from *JISRA* and MSCJC codes (see ***Appendix B***); N = 105.

Approximately 71% of participants to date have satisfactorily completed the program. Of these, approximately 74% have remained "clean" six months after discharge. Overall charge severity has decreased significantly. These findings only reflect short-term trends. Long-term follow-up will occur later in the program.

Conclusions

It seems that the project is succeeding in improving the physical performance of the participants. Perhaps this is not too difficult a task when one considers several factors: incarceration, requirement for exercise activity, the previous military experience of the instructors, and the physical condition of the participants before incarceration. There seems to be significant success improving scores on the variables relating to academic achievement. Means for all academic variables increased. There also appears to be some success in achieving change in variables associated with the counseling component of the program. Recidivism is occurring at rates comparable to other alternative correctional programs.

Whether changes will persist over time is not presently known. Completion of the short-term and long-term monitoring phases will be necessary before any definite conclusions may be made about the effectiveness of the project. At this time, however, it appears that Project About Face is making progress in implementing an effective program for juvenile offender rehabilitation.

Recommendations

Most projects of this nature have loops for the feedback and implementation of constructive suggestions; indeed, observation of records and conversations with project personnel indicate that modifications of program emphases are taking place with regularity. Given this condition, it is recommended that project personnel consider spending less time on physical training for participants inasmuch as change is more easily and sooner gained in this program area than in the other areas. Project personnel might reduce the number of the instruments used in counseling in order to concentrate on fewer behavioral areas. The increased emphases on these selected variables might produce changes in participant performance. Intrinsically held values are often difficult to

change or to teach, but the concentration on a few of them, either by direct or indirect reference, seems to offer a better possibility for change in participants.

If the rate of recidivism is to be reduced among this group of juvenile offenders, increased performance on measures of educational and physical ability probably will not be sufficient to achieve this goal. An intrinsically assured value system would seem to be essential in achieving it. Therefore, increased emphasis on MRT should take place. Goal-setting by participants early in the program may add concreteness to their experience. Visitation by program alumni or community leaders might provide inspiration and a sense of community belonging among participants. The continued emphasis on participant leadership development is also encouraged.

A preliminary profile of the "successful" participant for Project About Face is presented in ***Table 1***. Whatever the eventual profile, the program should continue to focus on all of the present elements in the project: physical, intellectual, and affective. This project has demonstrated a strong effort in achieving its goals. Analysis of additional data will reveal how far toward the goals the project has moved.

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Appendix A

Group Schedules

PROJECT ABOUT FACE
GROUP SCHEDULES

Group	Participants	Start Pre24	Start Pre12	Start Pre6	Start Res2	End Res2	End Aft6	End Post6	End Post12	End Post24
1	15	2/4/89	2/4/90	8/20/90	2/4/91	3/29/91	9/13/91	3/13/92	9/13/92	9/13/93
2	15	3/6/89	3/6/90	9/19/90	3/6/91	5/3/91	10/18/91	4/18/92	10/18/92	10/18/93
3	15	4/3/89	4/3/90	10/17/90	4/3/91	5/31/91	11/15/91	5/15/92	11/15/92	11/15/93
4	15	5/8/89	5/8/90	11/21/90	5/8/91	7/5/91	12/20/91	6/20/92	12/20/92	12/20/93
5	15	6/5/89	6/5/90	12/19/90	6/5/91	8/2/91	1/17/92	7/17/92	1/17/93	1/17/94
6	15	7/10/89	7/10/90	1/23/91	7/10/91	9/6/91	2/21/92	8/21/92	2/21/93	2/21/94
7	15	8/7/89	8/7/90	2/20/91	8/7/91	10/4/91	3/20/92	9/20/92	3/20/93	3/20/94
8	15	9/11/89	9/11/90	3/27/91	9/11/91	11/8/91	4/24/92	10/24/92	4/24/93	4/24/94
9	15	10/9/89	10/9/90	4/24/91	10/9/91	12/6/91	5/22/92	11/22/92	5/22/93	5/22/94
10	15	11/13/89	11/13/90	5/29/91	11/13/91	1/10/92	6/26/92	12/26/92	6/26/93	6/26/94
11	12	12/11/89	12/11/90	6/26/91	12/11/91	2/7/92	7/24/92	1/24/93	7/24/93	7/24/94
12	11	1/17/90	1/17/91	8/2/91	1/17/92	3/12/92	8/27/92	2/27/93	8/27/93	8/27/94
13	15	2/14/90	2/14/91	8/30/91	2/14/92	4/8/92	9/23/92	3/23/93	9/23/93	9/23/94
14	15	3/20/90	3/20/91	10/4/91	3/20/92	5/13/92	10/28/92	4/28/93	10/28/93	10/28/94
15	15	4/16/90	4/16/91	10/30/91	4/16/92	6/11/92	11/25/92	5/25/93	11/25/93	11/25/94
16	14	5/22/90	5/22/91	12/6/91	5/22/92	7/17/92	1/8/93	7/8/93	1/8/94	1/8/95
Total:	232									

A-2

Appendix B

Charge Severity Index
(Adapted *JISRA* and MSCJC Codes)

Charge Severity Index

Adapted from *JISRA* and MSCJC Codes

Juvenile Information Systems Record Access (*JISRA*) codes utilize three fields to classify charges: category, nature, and type. Memphis-Shelby County Juvenile Court (MSCJC) codes use class (i.e., severity) in addition to the *JISRA* fields to classify charges. The Charge Severity Index is an adaptation of *JISRA* and MSCJC codes and uses all four fields.

Category		Class		Nature		Type	
Felony	6	A	5	Violent	4	Sex	3
Misdemeanor	1	B	4	Property	3	Drug	2
C/N	0	C	3	Delinquent	2	Alcohol	1
		D	2	Traffic	1	Other	0
		E	1	Neglect	0		
				Special	0		
				Unruly	0		

Each charge is assigned a "charge score" by adding the values of all fields. The scale is constructed such that the most severe misdemeanor is one point less than the least severe felony.

Example: "Disorderly conduct" is coded *M C D O* (respective values = 1, 3, 2, 0). Thus, a charge score of "6" would be assigned.

An alphabetical listing of charges, their respective charge codes, and frequencies follows. Charges (and other incidents) involving participants in Groups 1-9 during the two years prior to the program and during the program are also included. Offenses within six months of the end of the program are available for all participants in Groups 1-7 only.

Note: In the following table, charges followed by an asterisk (*) are not formal offenses, but are included here since they suggest psychosocial distress and/or acting out; **Pre 24** = 24 months prior to program; **Pre 12** = 12 months prior to program; **Pre 6** = 6 months prior to program; **Res 2** = 2-month residential phase; **Aft 6** = 6-month aftercare phase; **Post 6** = 6 months following aftercare; **Post 12** = 12 months following aftercare; **Post 24** = 24 months following aftercare.

Charge Codes, Scores, and Frequencies

CHARGE	CODE	SCORE	FREQUENCIES							
			Pre24	Pre12	Pre6	Res2	Aft6	Post6	Post12	Post24
Aggravated assault	FCVO	13	2	1			2			
Aggravated criminal trespassing	MBPO	8		2						
Aggravated rape	FAVS	18					1			
Aggravated robbery	FBVO	14	4	1				2		
Assault (& battery)	MAVO	10	5	2	1		1			
Assault (simple)	MBVO	9	4	10	5		2	1		
Attempt to commit a felony	FEDO	9	3							
Burglary of building/habitation	FCPO	12	1	1						
Burglary of vehicle	FEPO	9						2		
Carrying weapon on school property	FEDO	9		1	1			1		
Change of plan*	NENO	1	1	1	2					
Courtesy supervision*	NESO	1			1					
Criminal attempt - Felony	FEDO	9						1		
Criminal trespassing	MCDO	6	8	8	3		2	1		
Dependent & neglected*	NENO	1	4				1			
Disorderly conduct	MCDO	6	8	12	15		5	7		
Disregarding an officer's signal	MDTO	4	1							
Disregarding a stop sign	METO	3					1			
Disturbing the peace	MCDO	6	5							
Driving under the influence	MATA	8					1			
Driving with no license	METO	3	5	11	8		4	2		
Drug possession	FEDD	11		3	6		1			
Especially aggravated robbery	FAVO	15						1		
Evading arrest	MADO	8	2	3	3		3	3		
Following too closely	METO	3					1			
Forgery	FCDO	11						1		
Fraudulent use of a driver's license	METO	3						1		
Gambling	MCDO	6	1	1				1		

continued

Charge Codes, Scores, and Frequencies *(continued)*

CHARGE	CODE	SCORE	FREQUENCIES							
			Pre24	Pre12	Pre6	Res2	Aft6	Post6	Post12	Post24
Habitual disobedience	CEDO	3	4							
Hold for YSB ("chill")*	CESO	1				1	16	1		
Improper turn	METO	3		2	1					
Indecent exposure	MCDS	9					1			
Leaving scene of accident	METO	3		1	1					
Malicious mischief	CDDO	4	2	1	1					
Man./sale/deliv. contr. subst. (sched. IV-oth.)	FDDD	12	1							
Man./sale/deliv. contr. subst. (cocaine)	FBDD	14	8	9	143		12	3		
Man./sale/deliv. contr. subst. (marijuana)	FDDD	12	1	1	3		4	1		
Man. /sale/deliv. imitation contr. subst.	MCDO	11		1	1		1	1		
Murder (1st degree)	FAVO	15					1			
Patronizing prostitution	MBDS	10						1		
Possession of alcohol	MEDA	5	1	1	2					
Possession of drug paraphernalia	MADD	10		1			1			
Possession of weapon (felony)	FEDO	9					1			
Possession of weapon (misdemeanor)	MADO	8		3	11		3			
Public intoxication	MCDA	7		1			2	2		
Reckless driving	MCTO	5	7	5	2		2	1		
Reckless endangerment	MDVO	7	1							
Resisting arrest (no weapon)	MBDO	7		2	1					
Robbery	FCVO	13					1			
Runaway	MEDO	4	4	4	3		2	1		
Sexual battery	FEVS	14			1					
School exemption*	NESO	1		1						
Shooting within city limits	MDDO	5		1						
Soliciting rides from roadway	MBTO	6			1			1		
Spitting	MBTO	6					1			

continued

Charge Codes, Scores, and Frequencies *(continued)*

CHARGE	CODE	SCORE	FREQUENCIES							
			Pre24	Pre12	Pre6	Res2	Aft6	Post6	Post12	Post24
Theft ($10,000 to $59,999)	FCPO	12	4		2		5			
Theft ($1,000 to $9,999)	FDPO	11	5	4	3		3	1		
Theft ($500 to $999)	FEPO	10	1	2						
Theft ($500 or less)	MAPO	9	10	7	3		1			
Truancy	NDUO	2	10	7	9		2	1		
Unlawful use of motor vehicle	MEPO	5	1							
Vandalism ($500 or more)	FEPO	10		1						
Vandalism ($500 or less)	MDPO	6	2	1	2					
Violation of a valid court order	MCDO	6			1					
Violation of curfew	NCUO	3	9	12	13		7	4		
Violation of motorcycle safety law	MDTO	4		1	1					
Violation of probation	MCDP	7	1	1	2			1		
Violation of state/city registration/inspection	METO	3	2	2	2		2	1		

Appendix C

Data Logs

Demographic Data Log

ID Number	Group	Age	Race	InSch	Grade	Household	Siblings	Welfare	AFDC	PPVT-R	CokeTes	THC-Test	ZipCode	SubCom	FamCon	PsyRpt	ProgStat

ID Number	YPI-1	YPI-2	YPI-3	YPI-4	YPI-5	YPI-6	YPI-7	YPI-8	YPI-9	YPI-10	Pre24	Pre12	Pre6	Post6	Post12	Post24	Prog8

Test Data Log

Name:_____ Date:_____

File Number:_____ Group:_____

Pretest:_____ Posttest 1:_____ Posttest 2:_____

I. Education

A. VOC _____

B. COMP _____

C. MATH _____

D. SPELL _____

E. ENG _____

II. Physical Training

A. 1.5 Mile _____

B. Situps _____

C. Pullups _____

III. Counseling

A. LPQ _____

B. SSS _____

C. MAC _____

D. DIT

1. Stage 2 _____
2. Stage 3_____
3. Stage 4 _____
4. Stage 5 _____
5. Stage 6 _____
6. Scale A _____
7. Scale M _____
8. Scale P _____

IV. Behavioral Adjustments

A. Total Merits _____

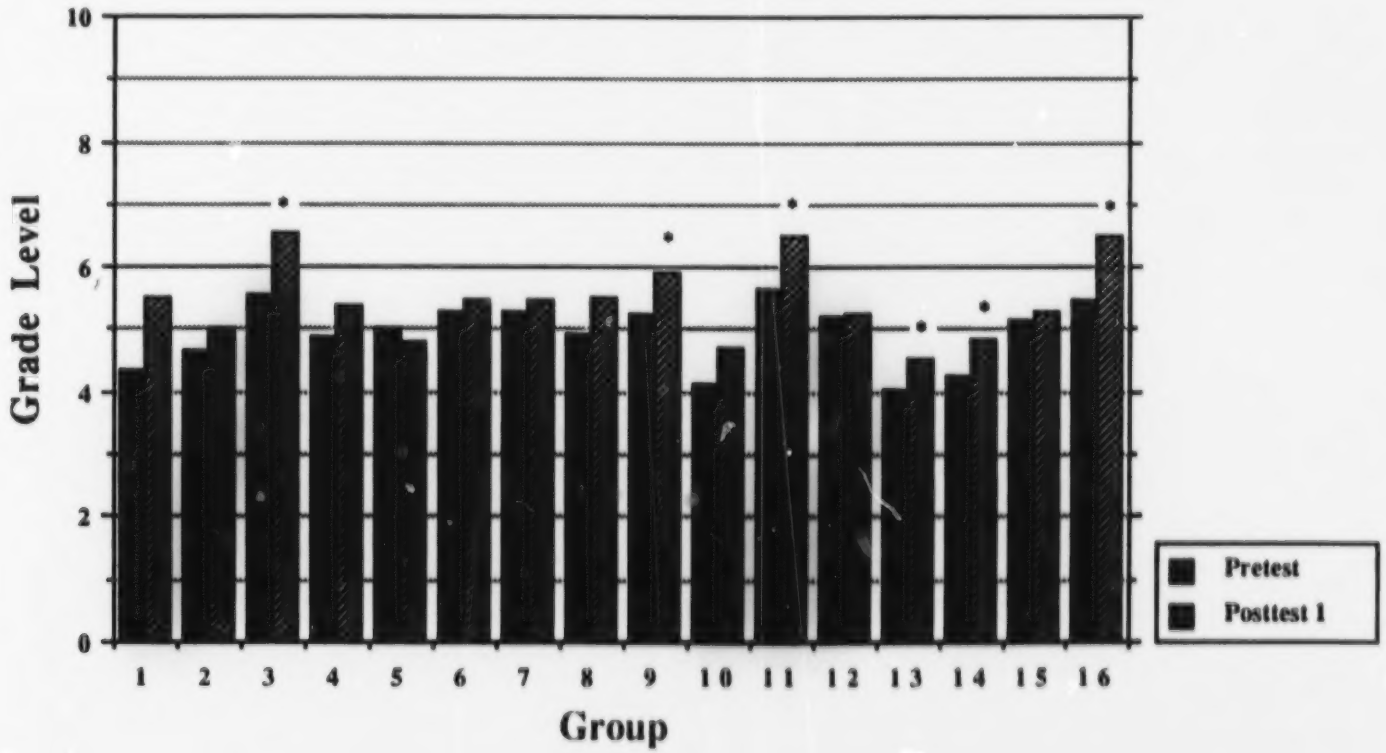
B. Merits Spent _____

C. Total Demerits _____

Appendix D

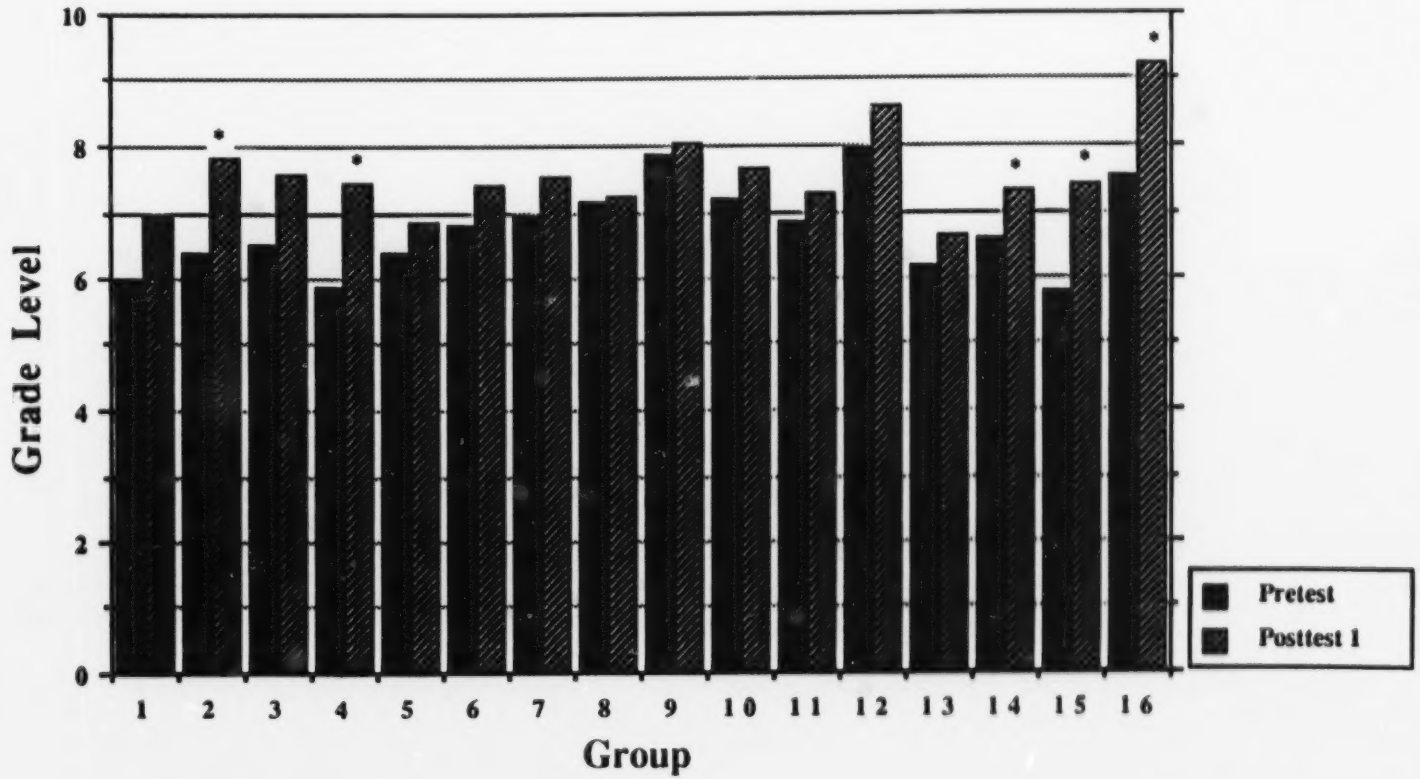
Test Results By Group

Table D-1
Stanford Achievement Test Vocabulary Grade Levels By Group



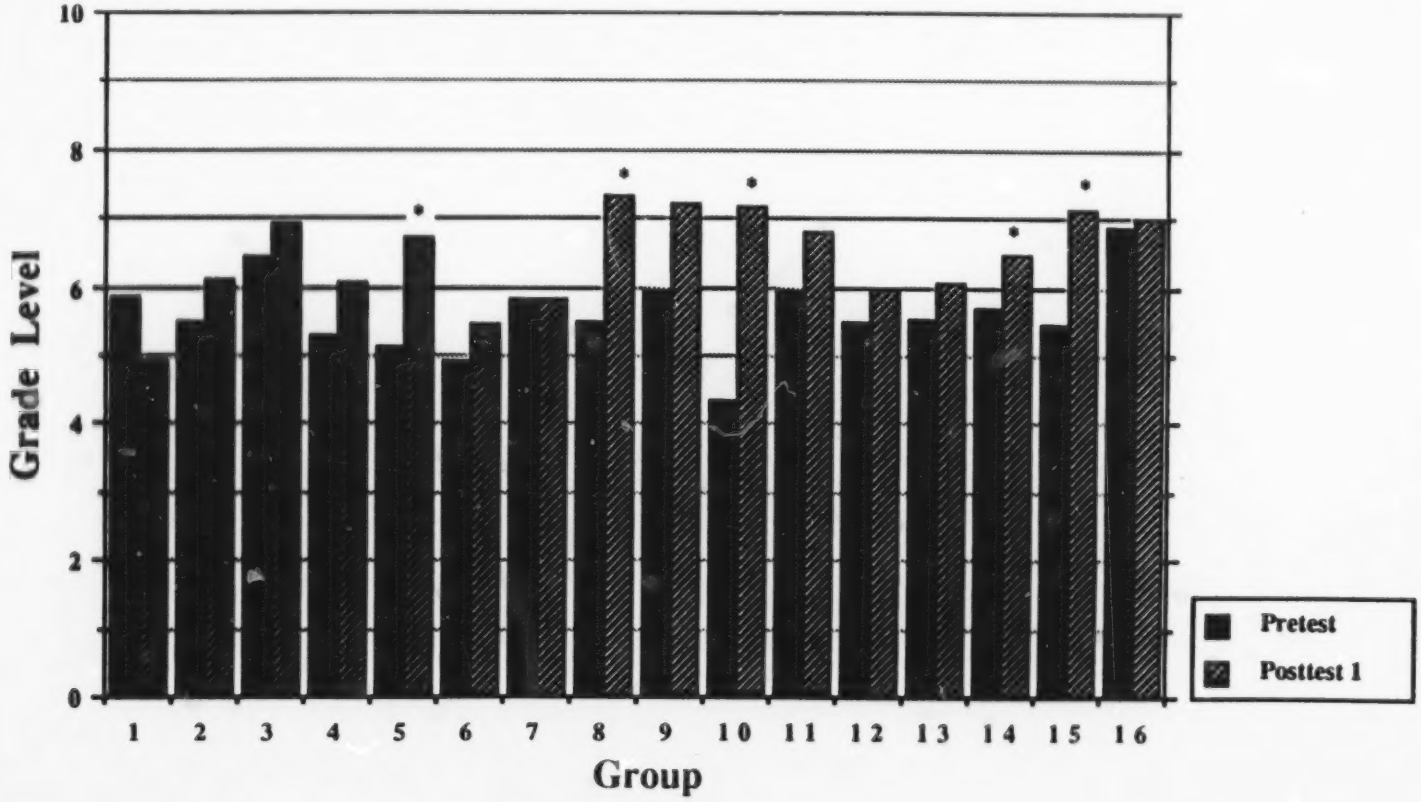
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-2
Stanford Achievement Test Spelling Grade Levels By Group



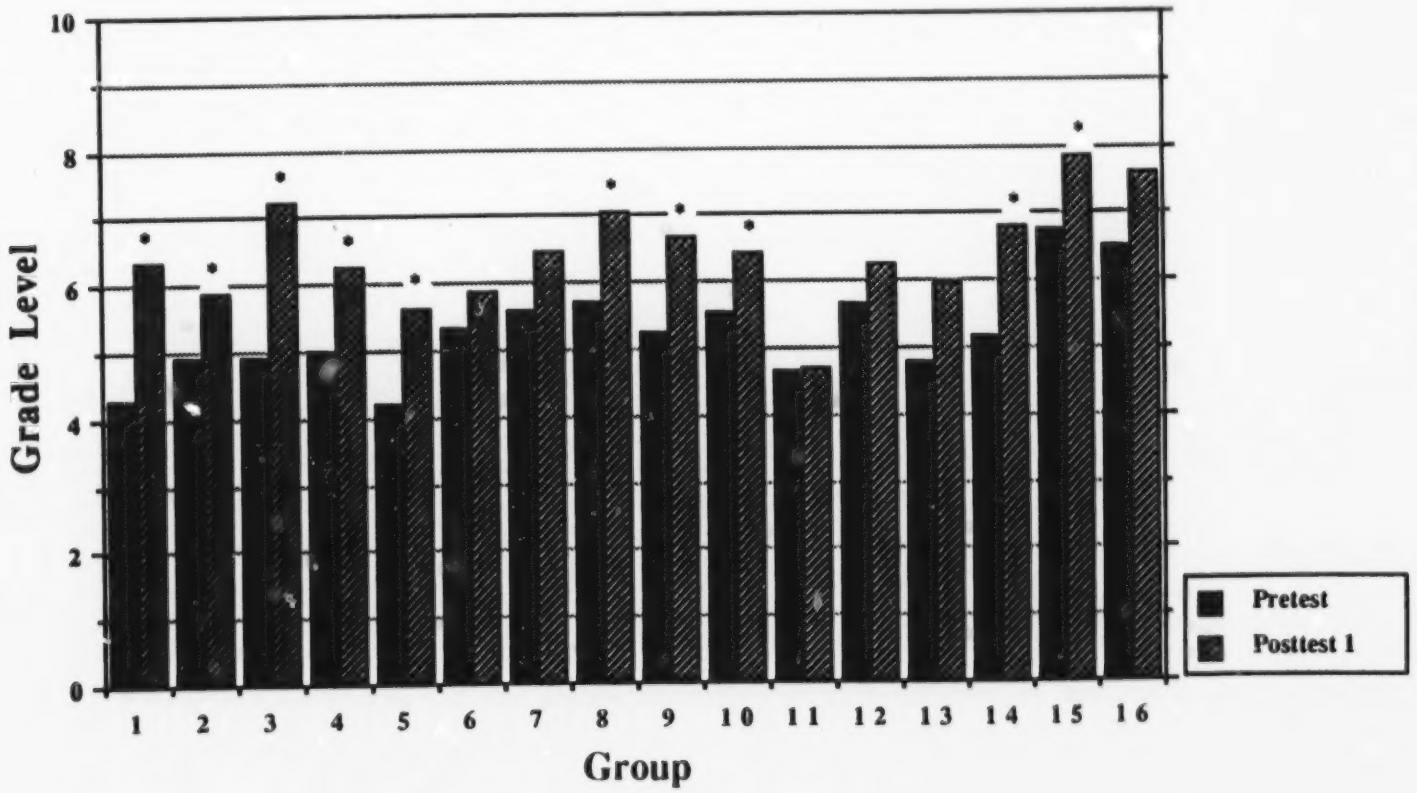
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-3
Stanford Achievement Test English Grade Levels By Group



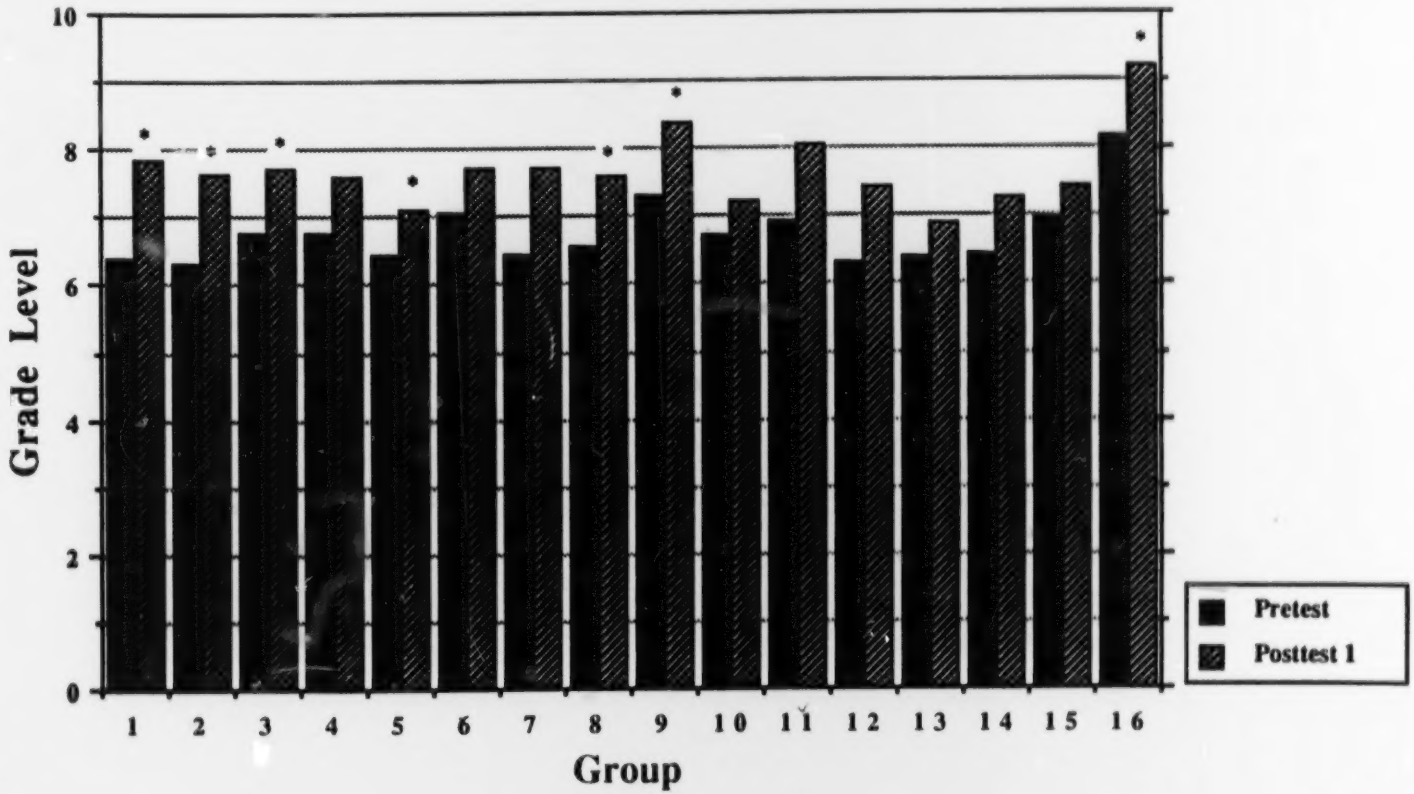
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-4
Stanford Achievement Test Comprehension Grade Levels By Group



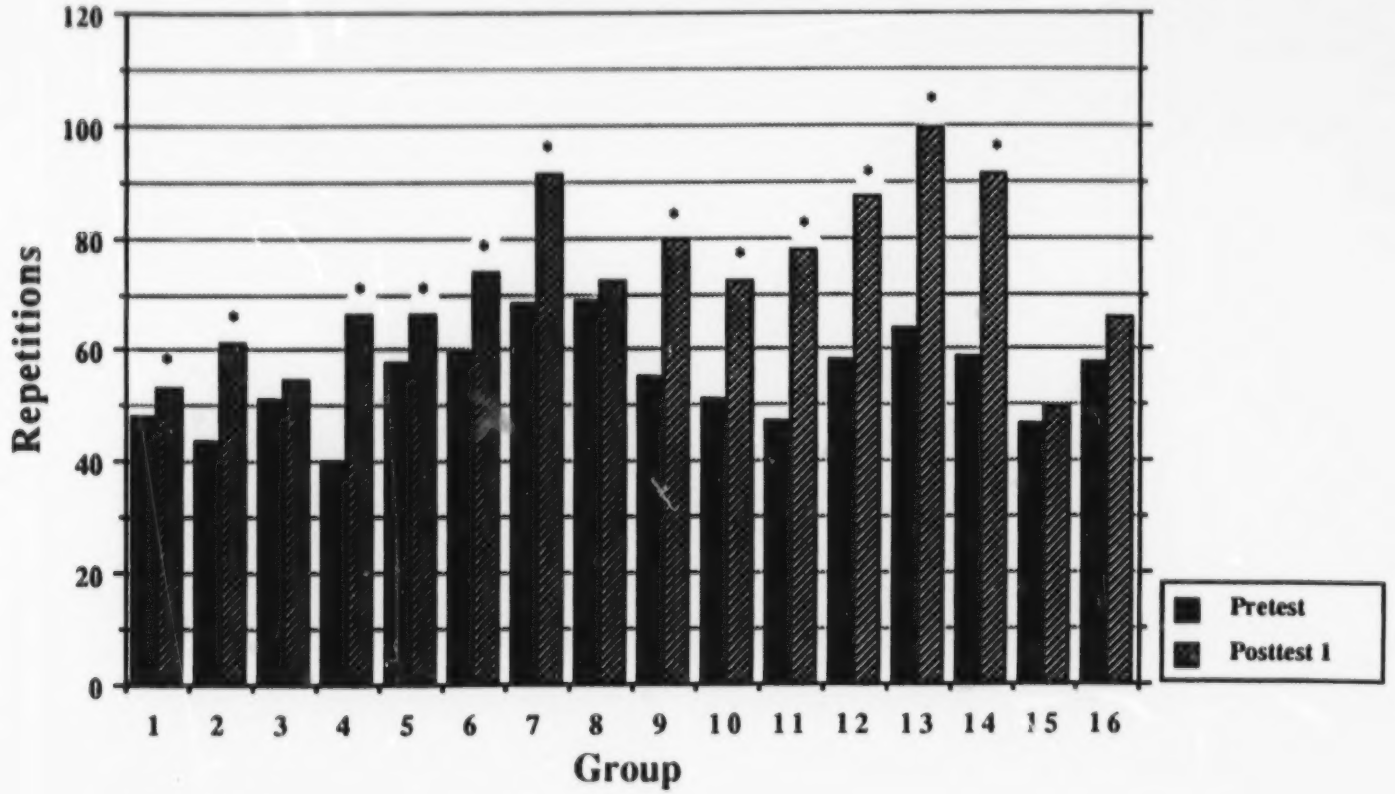
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-5
Stanford Achievement Test Mathematics Grade Levels By Group



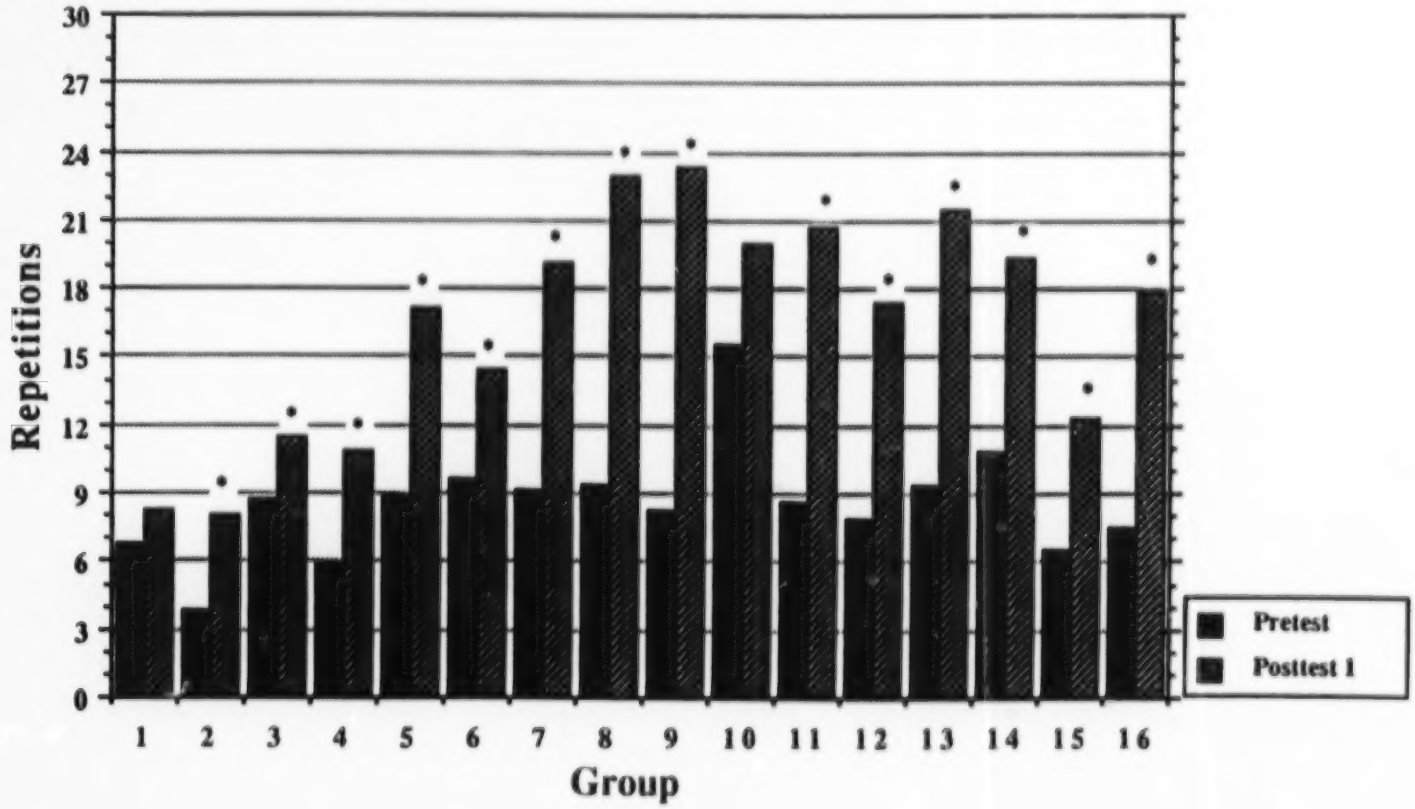
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-6
Sit-up Repetitions By Group



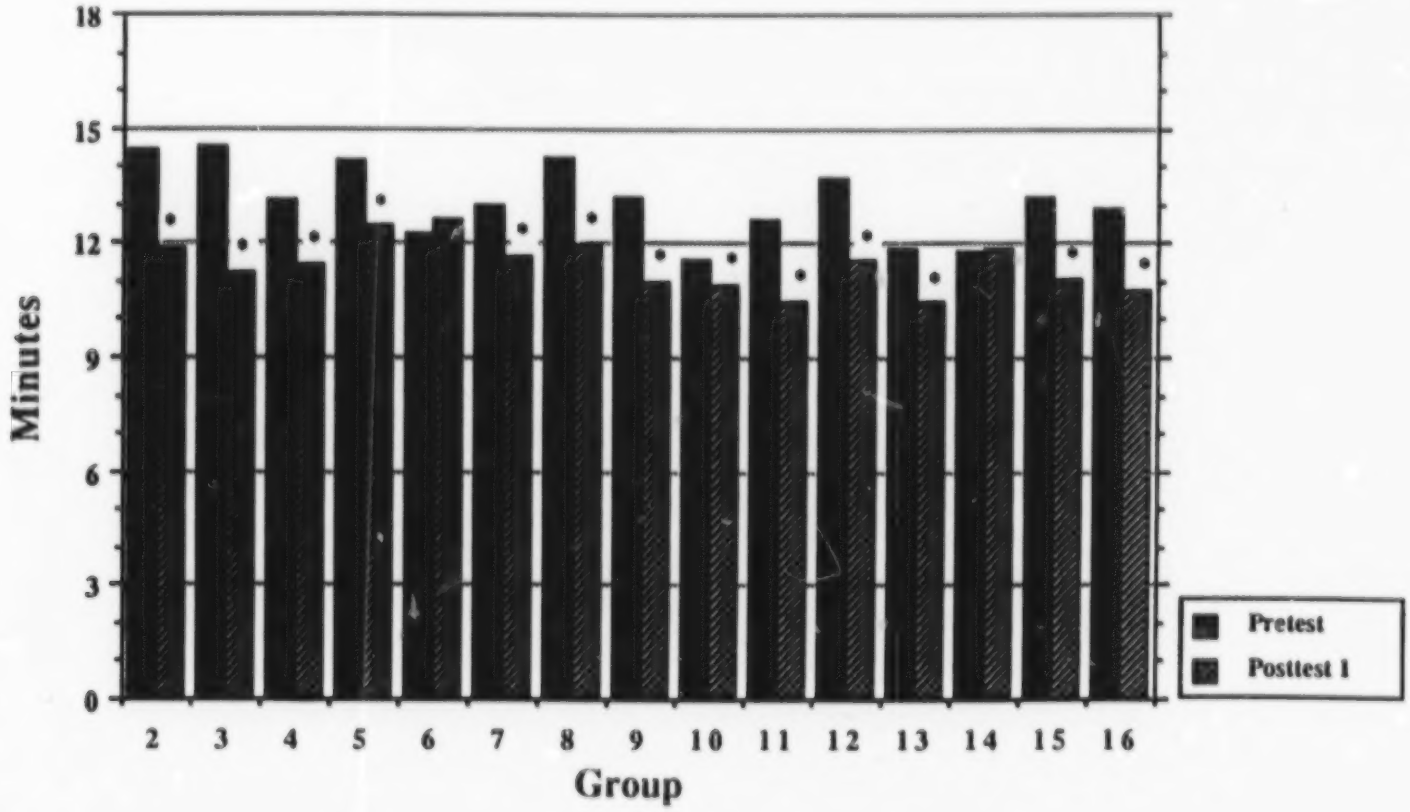
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-7
Pull-up Repetitions By Group



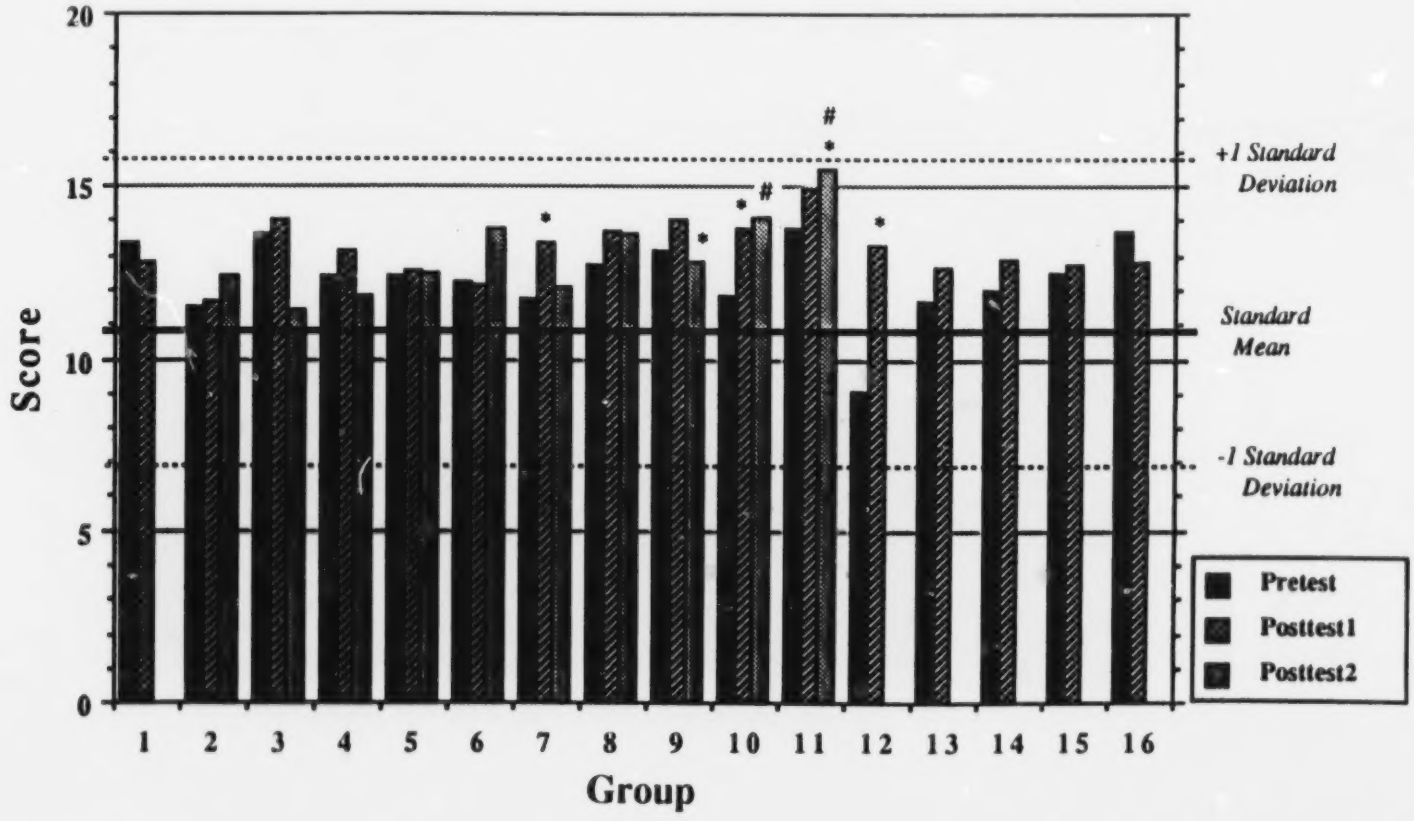
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-8
Time to Complete 1.5 Mile Run By Group



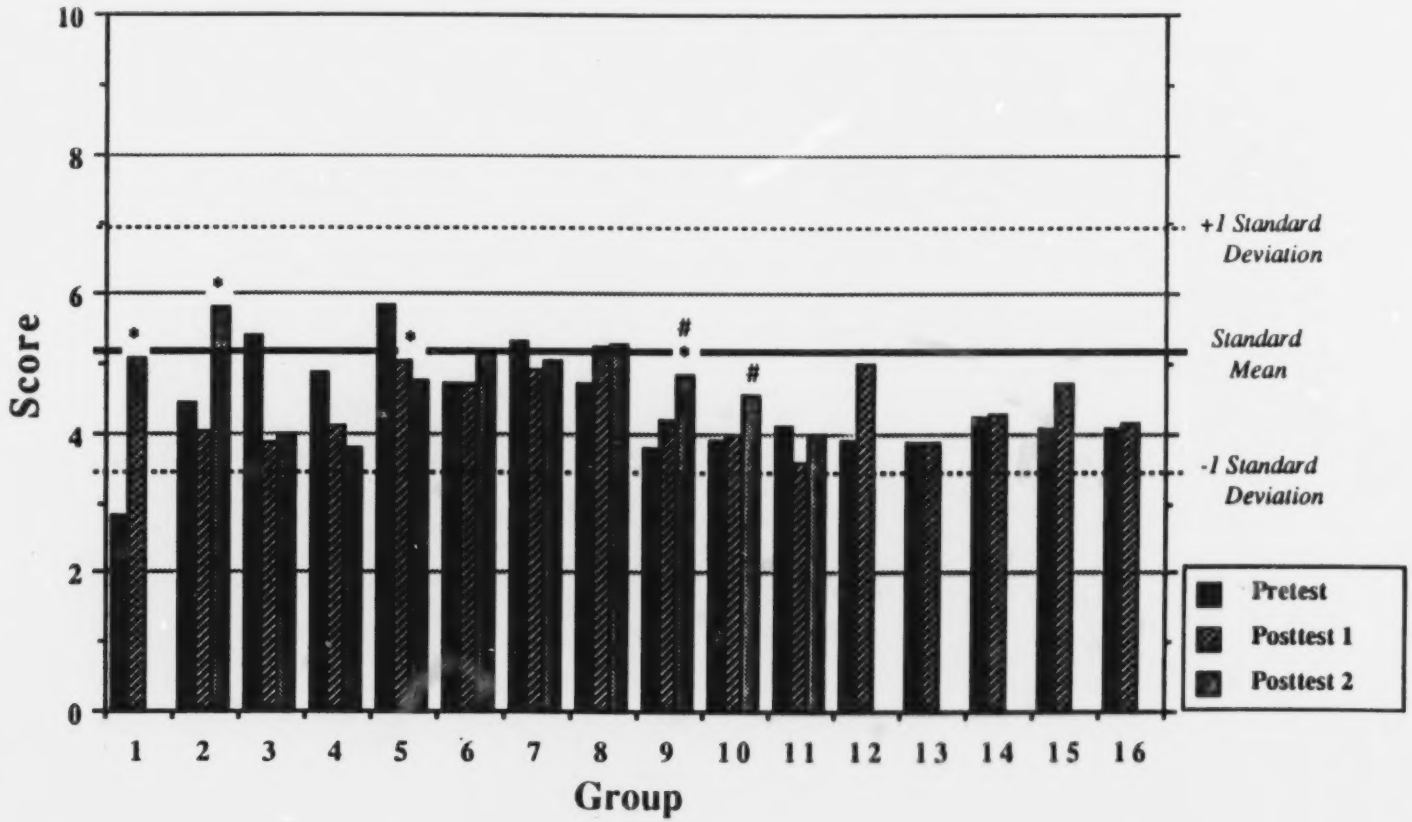
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$).

Table D-9
Life Purpose Questionnaire Scores By Group



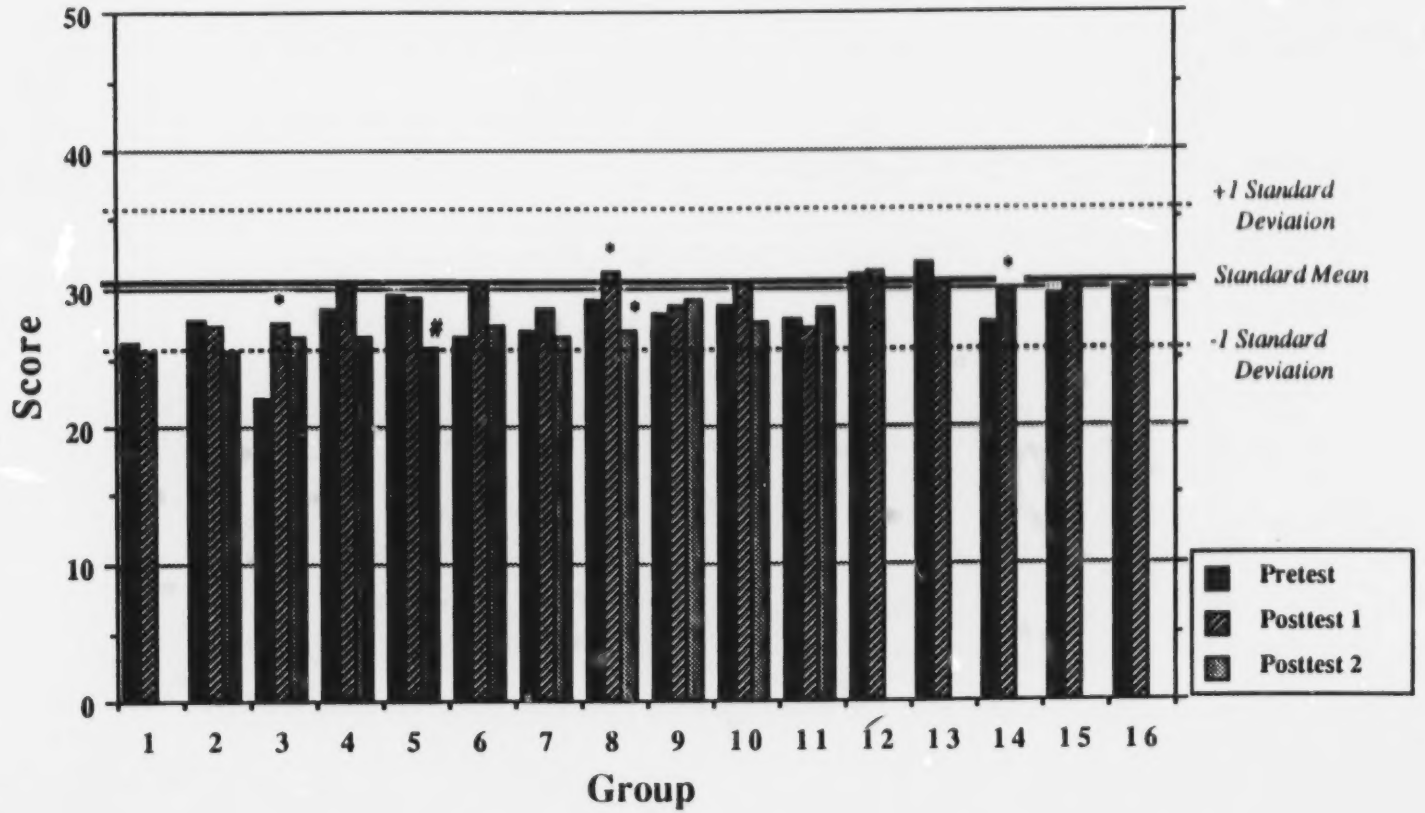
Note. * = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

Table D-10
Short Sensation-Seeking Scale Scores By Group



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

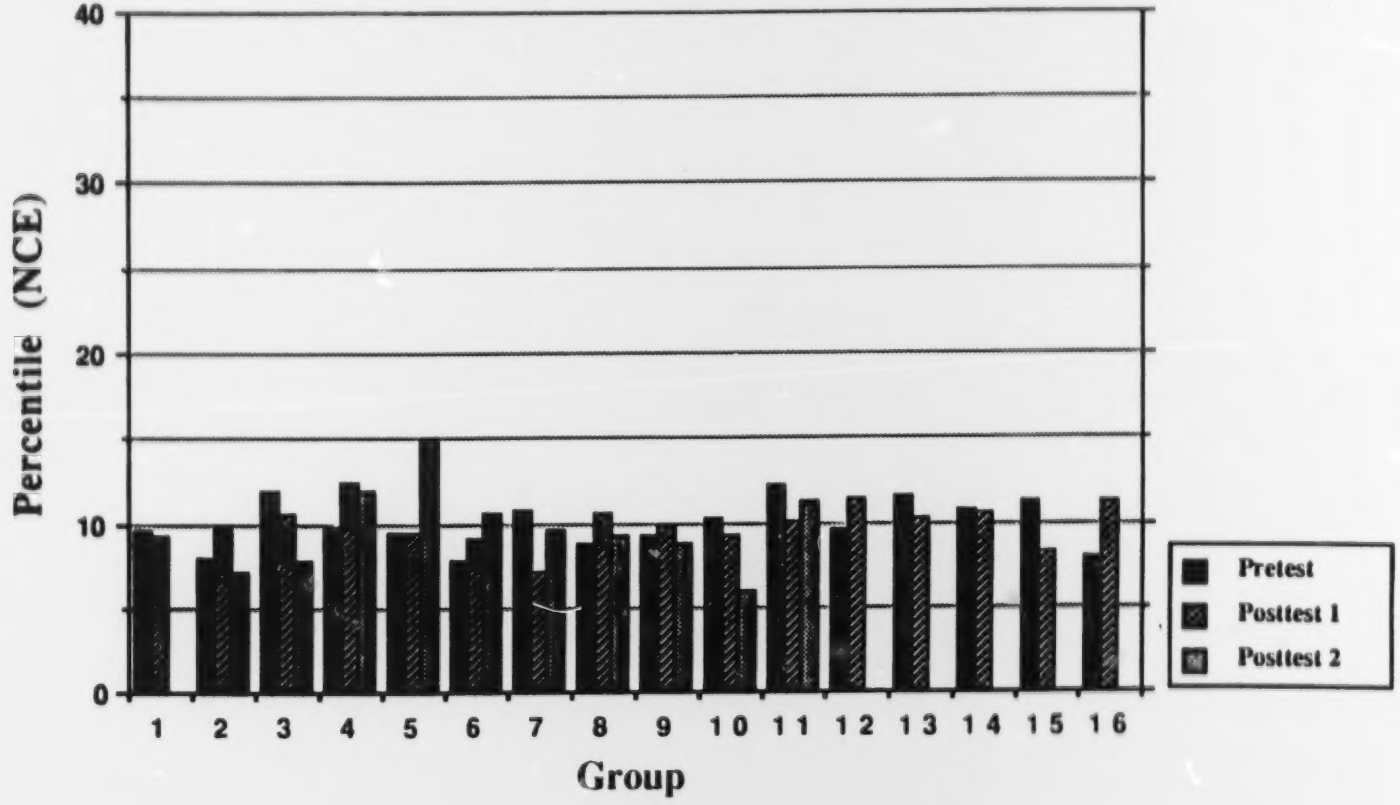
Table D-11
MacAndrew Test Scores By Group



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

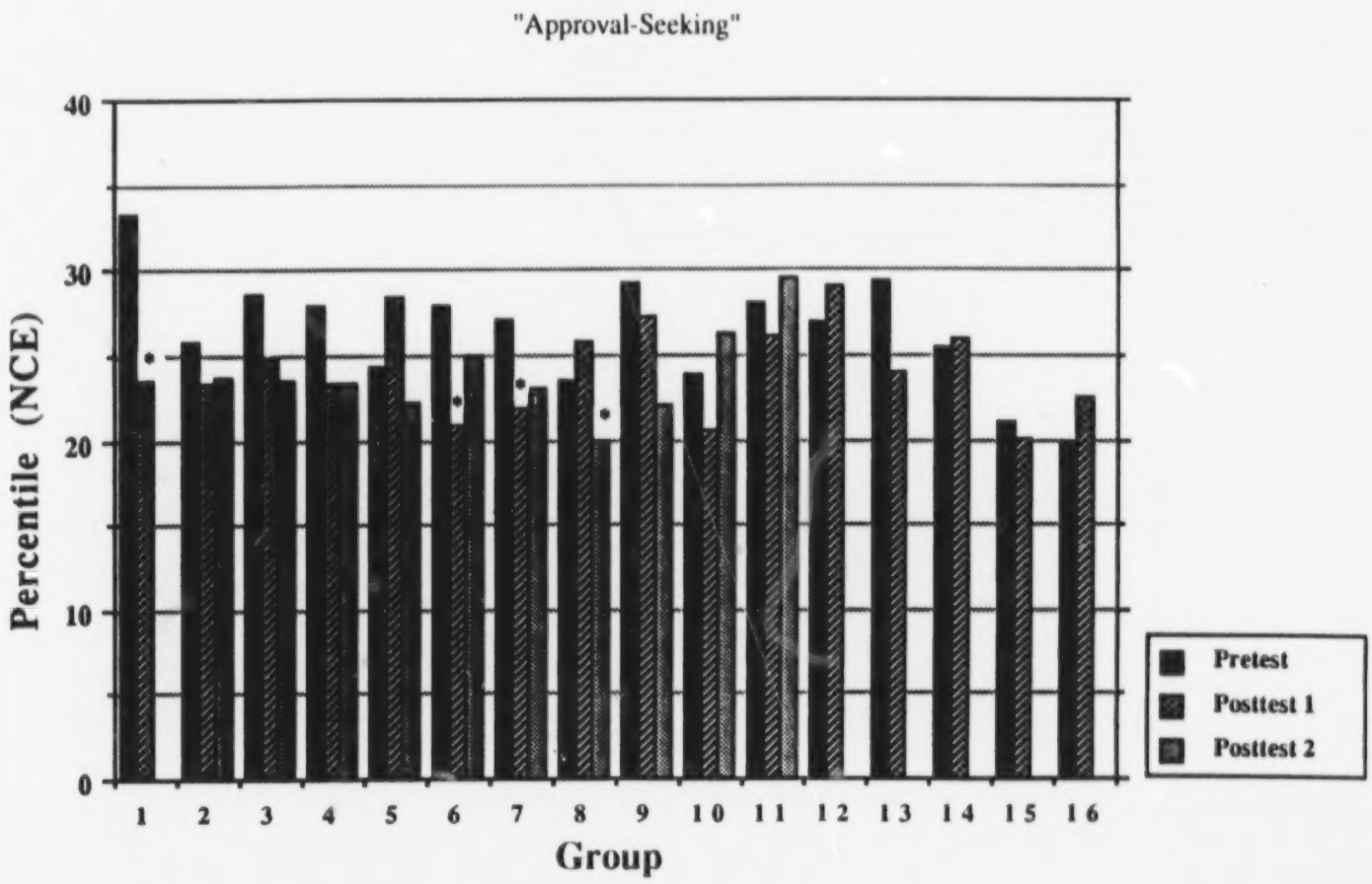
Table D-12
Defining Issues Test: Stage 2 Percentiles (NCEs) By Group

"Backscratching"



Note. Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

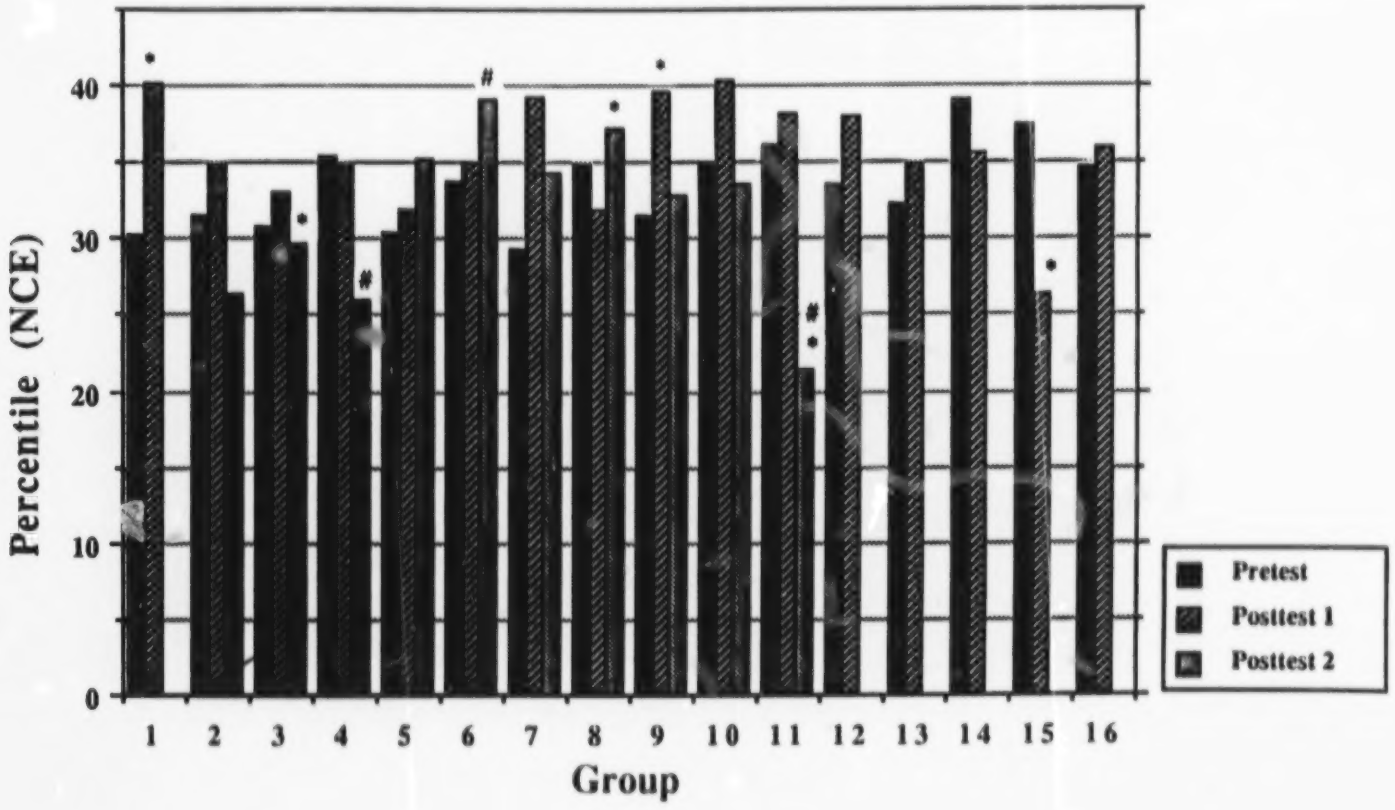
Table D-13
Defining Issues Test: Stage 3 Percentiles (NCEs) By Group



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

Table D-14
Defining Issues Test: Stage 4 Percentiles (NCEs) By Group

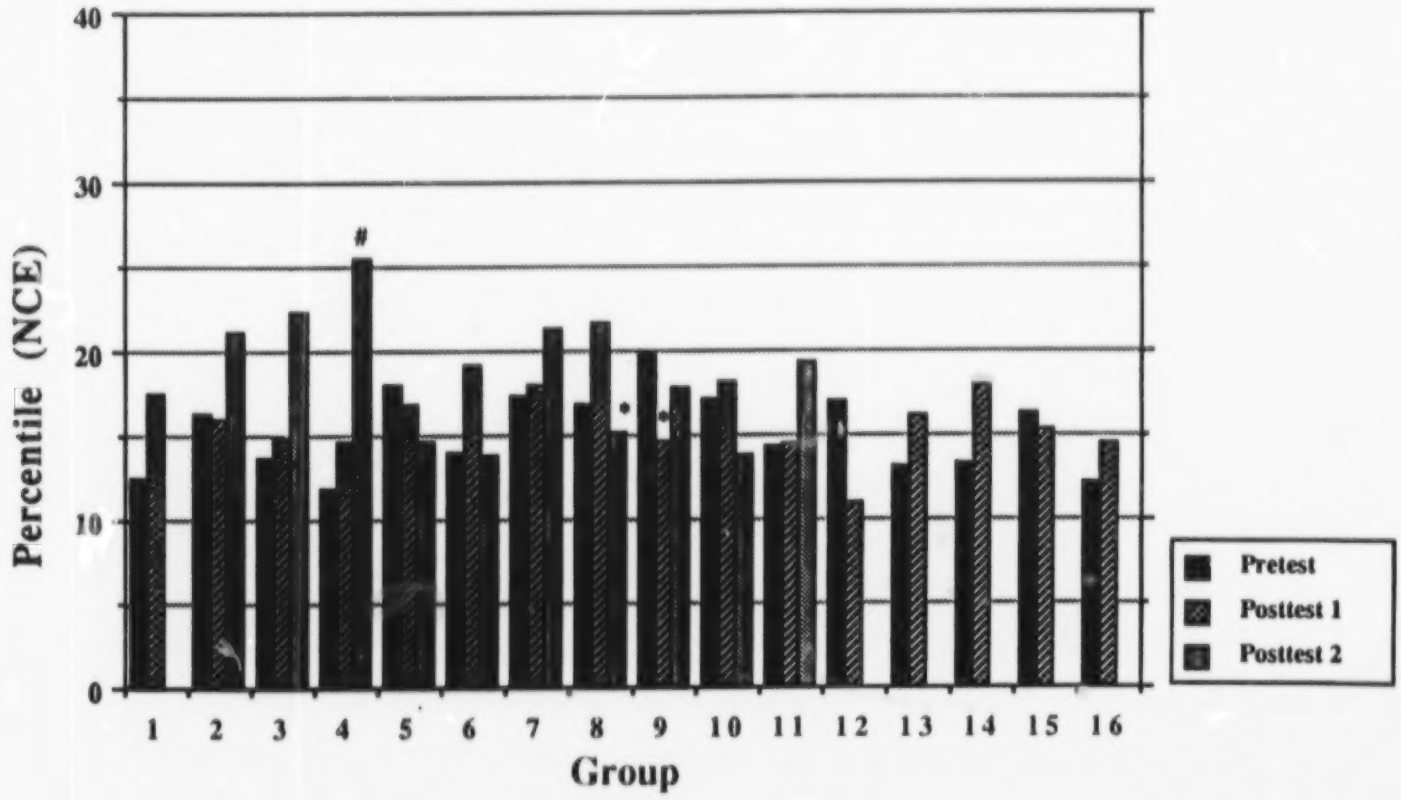
"Law & Order"



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

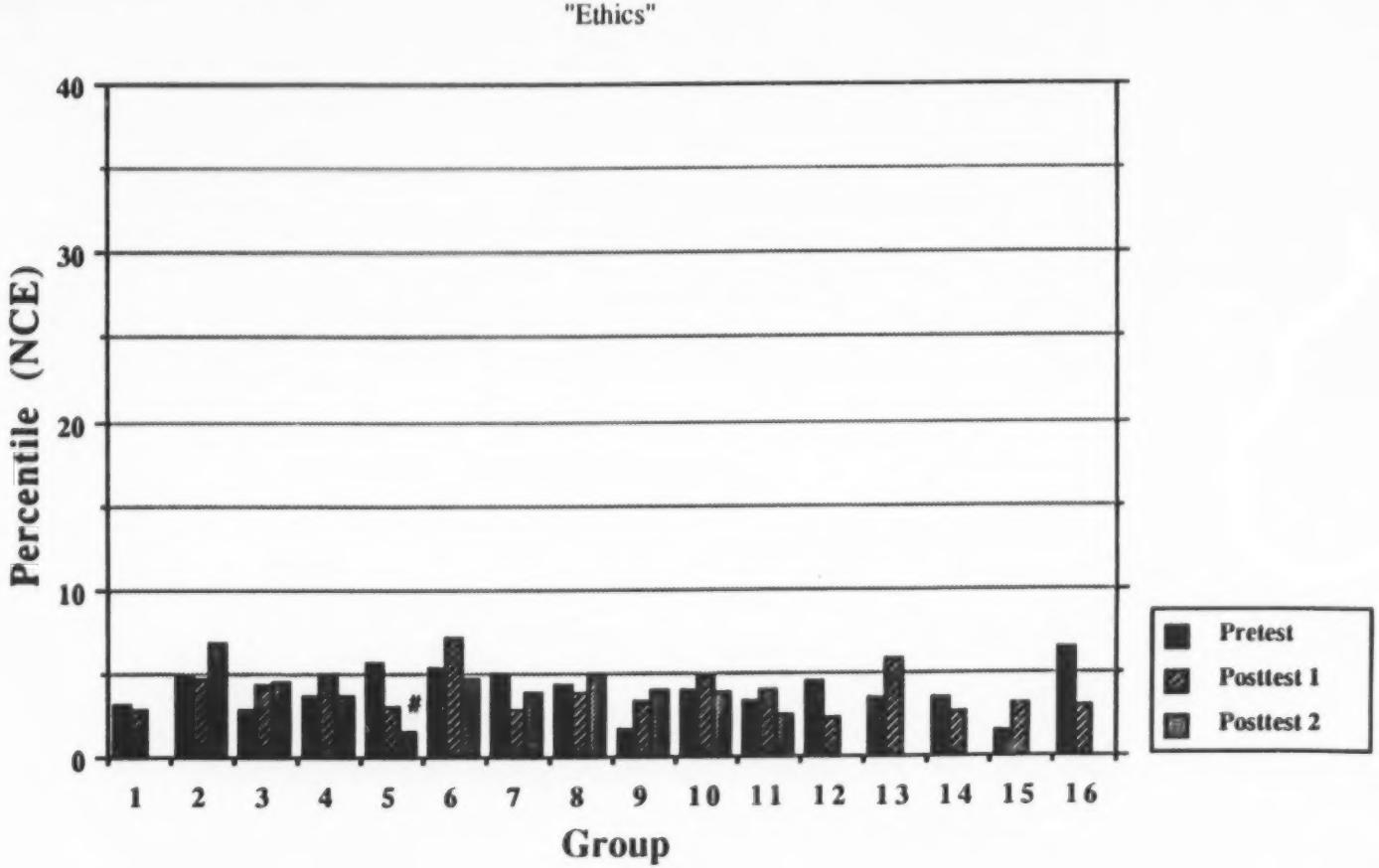
Table D-15
Defining Issues Test: Stage 5 Percentiles (NCEs) By Group

"Social Contract"



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

Table D-16
Defining Issues Test: Stage 6 Percentiles (NCEs) By Group

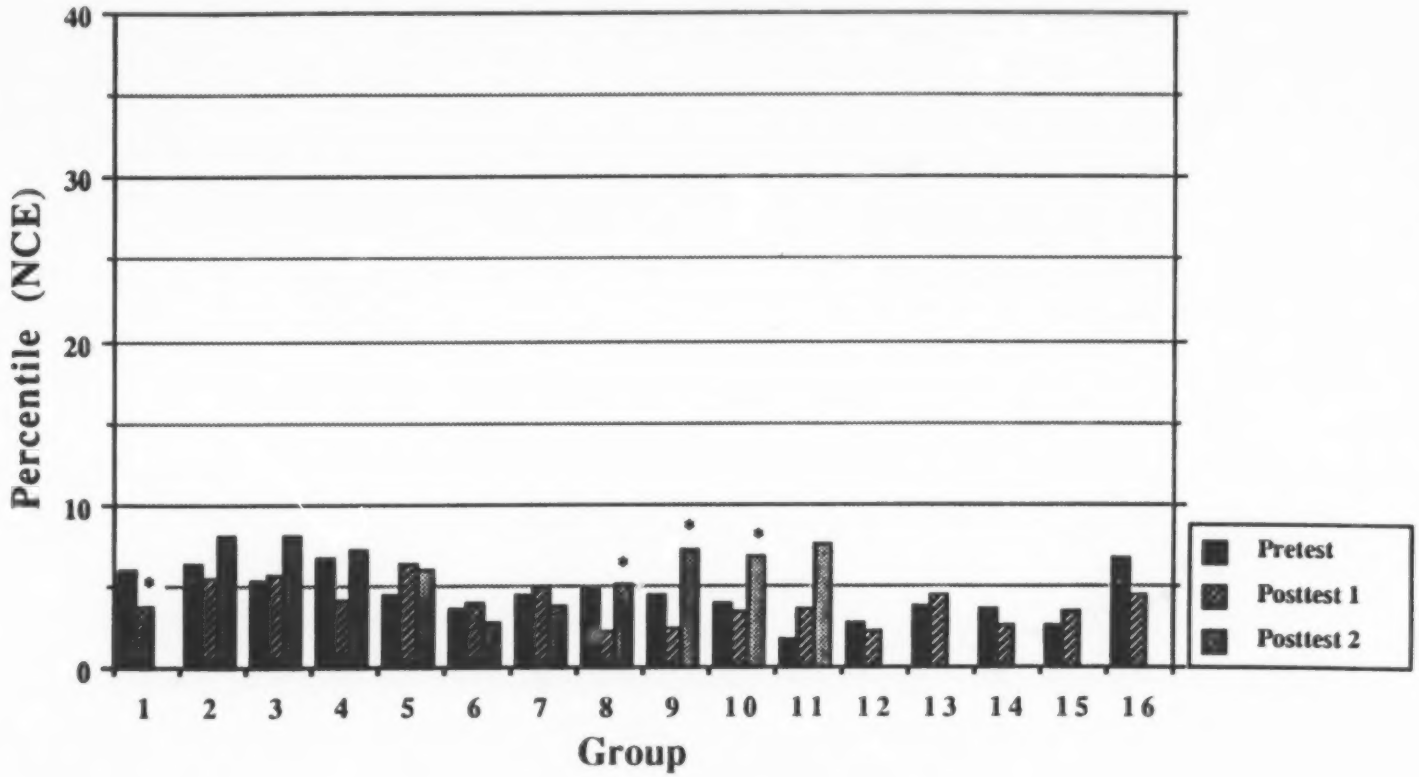


Note. # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

63

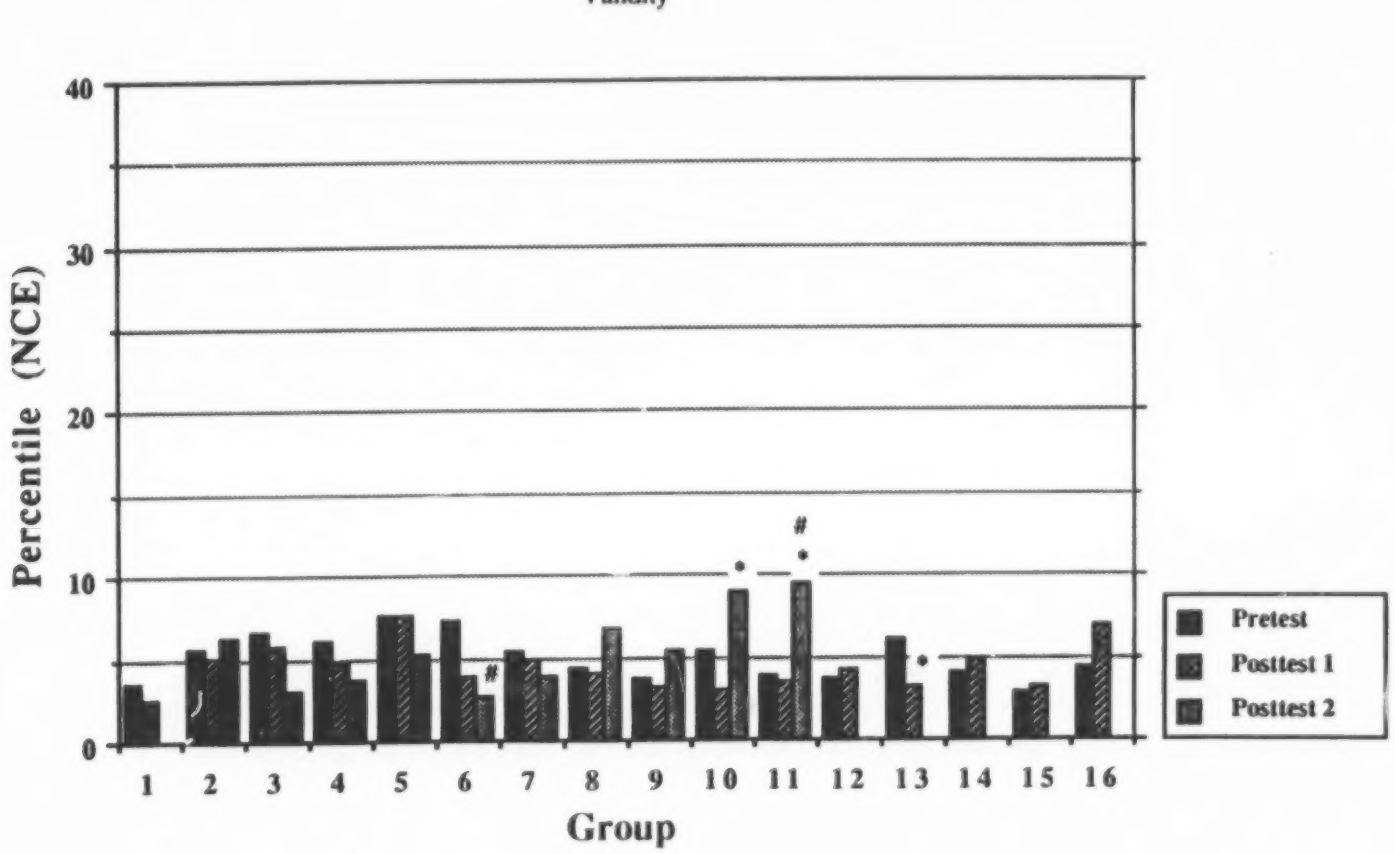
Table D-17
Defining Issues Test: Scale A Percentiles (NCEs) By Group

"Authoritarianism"



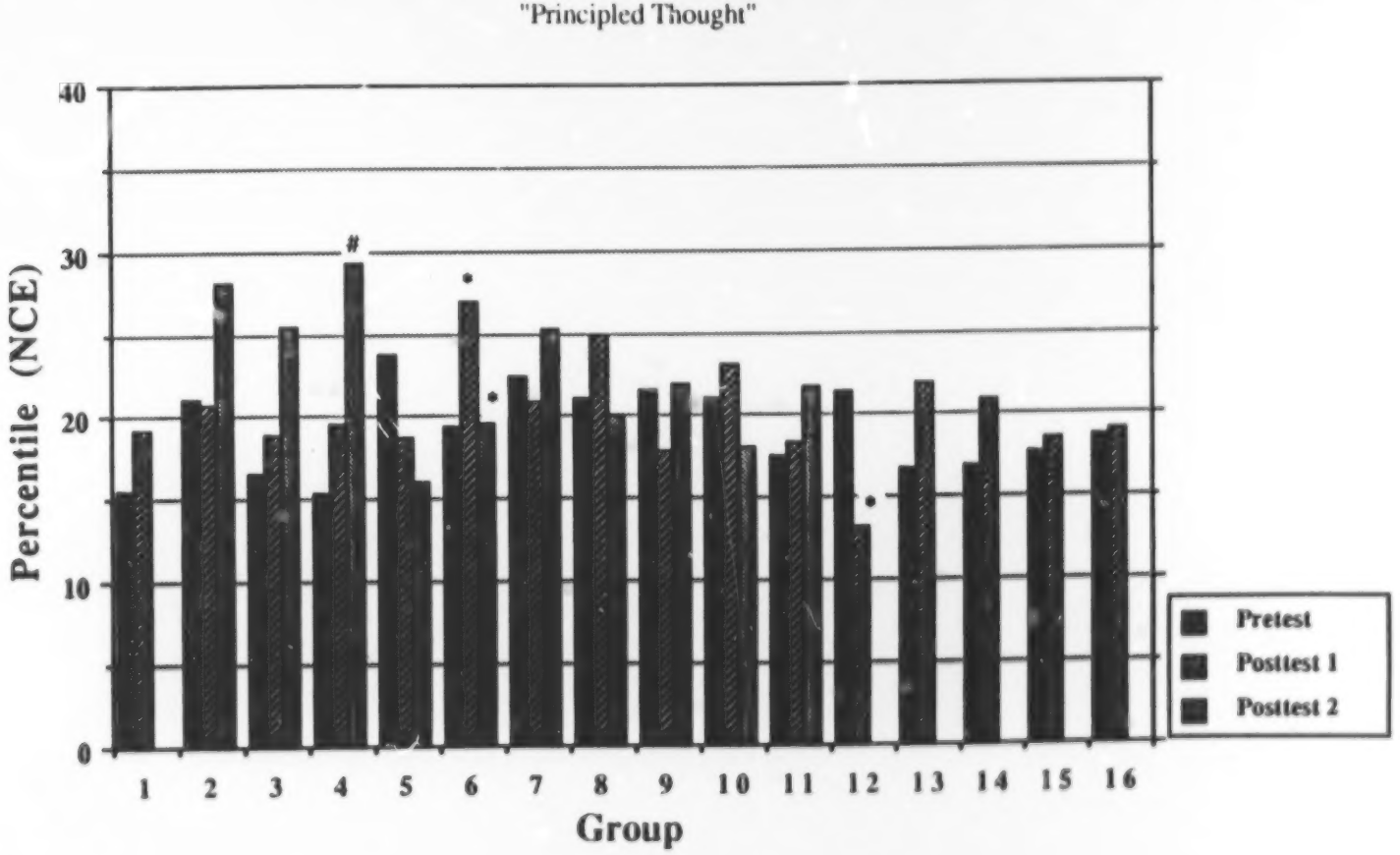
Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$); Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

Table D-18
Defining Issues Test: Scale M Percentiles (NCEs) By Group



Note. • = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) from immediately preceding result; # = Significant difference ($p \leq .05$) between Pretest and Posttest 2; Second posttests were not administered to Group 1, and are not yet available for Groups 12-16.

Table D-19
Defining Issues Test: Scale P Percentiles (NCEs) By Group



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